

Thatcher statement on top security 'spy' expected on Thursday

The Prime Minister will be briefed today on allegations, based on Mr Chapman Pincher's forthcoming book [details, page 4], that the late Sir Roger Hollis spied for the

Soviet Union while Director-General of MI5. One former Home Secretary said that if Sir Roger had been a spy the damage done would have been inestimable.

MI5 chief suspected since 1970

By Peter Hennessy and Stewart Tendler

A full brief for the Prime Minister on allegations that the late Sir Roger Hollis, Director-General of the Security Service, MI5, from 1956 to 1963, spied for the Soviet Union, will await Mrs Margaret Thatcher on her return today from the EEC summit in Maastricht.

She is expected to make a statement in the Commons on Thursday about an accusation which, if true, would represent the greatest single breach of trust in the history of the service, the KGB, and an incalculable setback to Western intelligence at the height of the cold war.

Whitehall sources confirmed privately yesterday that Lord Trend, former Secretary of the Cabinet, was recalled from retirement in 1974 to reopen the case a year after Sir Roger's death, and that his report to Sir Harold Wilson, who was then Prime Minister, concluded that Sir Roger had been a KGB agent but the evidence was circumstantial.

Sir Harold would not comment on the report published in the Daily Mail yesterday by Mr Chapman Pincher. But one insider recalled that Sir Harold had believed the Trend report's findings and had been "wide-eyed with astonishment".

The outcome came as no surprise to those at the summit of the Whitehall security and intelligence hierarchy who had known of the suspicions about Sir Roger at least since 1970, when he was questioned after a joint inquiry by MI5 and the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6.

A former highly placed official in the intelligence service said that yesterday's disclosure was incomplete. He also confirmed the existence of a second MI5 man, codenamed "Peters", who had fallen under suspicion at the same time as Sir Roger, but who had been cleared.

Former members of MI5 and



Sir Roger Hollis: Colleagues react with shock.

MI6 who were not part of the small circle privy to the whole story reacted with shock to the news about a man they remembered as courteous, efficient, affable, frank, and above all, free of tension. At the same time, the degree of damage Sir Roger could have done, had he been working for the Russians, became apparent.

One former Home Secretary, who, though ministerially responsible for MI5, had no knowledge of the case, said the harm would have been "inestimable". MI5 was a relatively small service with tight control from its Director-General, he added.

Had Sir Roger passed on all the sensitive information to which he had had access since 1945 it would have effectively negated the bulk of British counter-intelligence activities in the cold war period, as well as much material from the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation and Commonwealth security services to which MI5 had access.

Don't worry, Prime Minister. The head of the K.G.B. works for us.

much intelligence as possible about Soviet penetration". If the Prime Minister was aware of the bitter irony she did not show it.

The fact that Mrs Thatcher is deferring public comment until she returns from the EEC summit is seen at Westminster as giving substance to the report.

The Prime Minister, wishes, according to authoritative sources, to see what more she might be called upon to say as a result of Mr Chapman Pin-

cher's book. *Their Trade is Treachery*, extracts of which are being published by the Daily Mail.

That no denials issued from Mrs Thatcher's predecessors was also seen as highly significant. Mr Edward Heath last night told Westward Television that he had known nothing of the report that Lord Trend had presented of his inquiry into the matter after Sir Roger's death in 1973.

But the report was brought forward under the Wilson Administration. When Mr Heath was asked by *The Times* whether he knew of the suspicion against Sir Roger, he said he preferred to wait for the Prime Minister's statement.

Sir Harold Wilson also issued a holding statement. Mr James Callaghan is visiting India.

Last night a Conservative backbencher called for an inquiry into both MI5 and MI6 and Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for Stirlingshire West, alleged that there was "another establishment cover-up".

Mr David Trippier, Conservative MP for Rossendale, said that the time had come for an investigation of the postwar histories of both services.

Hollis profile and extracts from Pincher book, page 4

ch's book. *Their Trade is Treachery*, extracts of which are being published by the Daily Mail.

That no denials issued from Mrs Thatcher's predecessors was also seen as highly significant. Mr Edward Heath last night told Westward Television that he had known nothing of the report that Lord Trend had presented of his inquiry into the matter after Sir Roger's death in 1973.

But the report was brought forward under the Wilson Administration. When Mr Heath was asked by *The Times* whether he knew of the suspicion against Sir Roger, he said he preferred to wait for the Prime Minister's statement.

Sir Harold Wilson also issued a holding statement. Mr James Callaghan is visiting India.

Last night a Conservative backbencher called for an inquiry into both MI5 and MI6 and Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for Stirlingshire West, alleged that there was "another establishment cover-up".

Mr David Trippier, Conservative MP for Rossendale, said that the time had come for an investigation of the postwar histories of both services.



Queen Beatrix with President Giscard d'Estaing, Herr Helmut Schmidt, Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Andries van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister.

British deny fish policy obstructions

From Michael Hornsby, Maastricht, March 23

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told her fellow EEC heads of government here today that Britain was as anxious as any other member state for an early agreement on a new Community fisheries policy.

Speaking during the opening session of the EEC's spring sum-

mit meeting, the Prime Minister rejected accusations that Britain had been obstructive. On the contrary, she said, Britain had tried hard to reach an accord last December when the Community had "come within an ace of agreement".

Although she did not mention any country by name, it is known to be the British view that France was mainly responsible for the EEC's failure to reach agreement by the end-of-year deadline member states set last summer.

Speaking after the first round of talks, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary who accompanied Mrs Thatcher to the summit, said: "We are not trying to be obstructive; but

we really do have a political and fisheries problem, and we must have an agreement that is fair to British fishermen".

After all the fire and brimstone breathed by officials in Bonn last week, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, was less vehement on the subject than expected, but none the less expressed strong disappointment over the continued British veto on an EEC fisheries agreement with Canada.

The delay in activating the agreement has denied the West German deep-sea fleet access to Canadian cod fishing grounds off Labrador and Newfoundland. The British objection to the deal with Ottawa is that

it would also reduce tariffs on Canadian fish exports to the Community.

The British say that most of this fish would land up on the already depressed British market. The consequences of the deal are therefore considered unacceptable until better protection is offered against cheap imports.

President Giscard d'Estaing of France described the continued delay over the Canada deal as "unjustified and unacceptable". Before the meeting the French government spokesman accused Britain of "national egoism".

Officials were planning to meet during the night to try to agree a compromise enabling

Britain to lift its veto on the Canada agreement.

After luncheon with Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands in the palace of the governor of Limburg, the province in which Maastricht is situated, the EEC leaders began their discussions in the baroque town hall with a gloomy review of the European economy.

Their exchanges focused on rising unemployment, and Mrs Thatcher spoke of the need to make more use of the EEC's regional and social funds to help to finance the costs of restructuring the steel and shipbuilding industries. But reducing inflation, she said, had to remain the priority.

Loan rates plea, page 15

Civil Service strikers to picket tax centre and disrupt courts

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The crisis in the Civil Service deepened last night when union leaders called out another 100 Inland Revenue staff, to close loopholes in the collection of government revenue.

Strike instructions went out to staff at the Bush House cash collection office in London after the unions heard that two dozen management volunteers had been drafted in to cope with the diversion of big cheques from large employers.

Executive officers will picket the Aldwych offices of the Inland Revenue early today in the hope of turning back top level civil servants who have agreed to break the strike deadlock so that money will reach the Treasury.

Their action comes on top of yesterday's announcement that the Council of Civil Service Unions announced yesterday that more than 300 members of three unions in the Scottish legal system will be on strike "until further notice".

Their action is expected to close the Sheriff Courts in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Inverness. The Civil Court of Session, which handles an average of three to four hundred divorce cases each week, is also likely to close, and the High Court in Edinburgh could be seriously disrupted.

In the defence sector the unions announced five new

strikes yesterday. Eighteen cartographers are stopping work at the Ministry of Defence mapping establishment in Feltham, London, with the intention of halting the supply of plans for military exercises.

At the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford, 10 technicians will go on strike, according to the unions, would ground Buccaneer and Nimrod aircraft and halt aircraft trials.

Troops delayed: The custom's officers' work-to-rule yesterday disrupted the landing of 1,400 marines, soldiers and sailors at Plymouth (the Press Association reports).

They were understood to be searching all the personal kit and baggage of the men as they left the helicopter carrier HMS Bulwark and the assault ship HMS Intrepid.

The men had been in northern Norway for three months taking part in a Nato Arctic exercise.

The Ministry of Defence said last night that the customs checks were more thorough than usual but the servicemen have all been cleared.

Besides the customs action—part of the Civil Service industrial action—bad weather meant that the men had to land by helicopter instead of by ship.

This is the last time Bulwark will disembark a marine force. Whitehall secrecy, page 2

Troops join war on Basque terror

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 23

Spanish troops are to join the fight against Basque terrorism by working with the security police in keeping a watch along the frontier between the Basque country and France.

This was announced here today after a meeting of the inner Cabinet. The meeting endorsed the plea made earlier today by Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, to the Speaker of Parliament to give priority to the passage of anti-terrorist legislation as well as enabling legislation for introducing states of alarm, emergency and siege in the Basque country.

The Government evidently wants this legislation ready on

the statute book if the latest measures prove insufficient.

The authorities have decided to tighten the legal control on the movement of goods and persons "at certain frontier posts", the statement tonight said, again referring to the frontier with France.

Madrid has repeatedly argued that the ETA guerrillas have been greatly aided by the sanctuary permitted them among the French Basque population living across the frontier. It was the ETA killing of two army officers last week that provoked the latest crisis.

The authorities are to set up a single command to be used on the Ministry of the Interior, with which the "relevant military services", presumably intelligence, will collaborate. This

is evidently intended to bring together under one supervision the civil guard and national police which have often operated independently in the past as de facto rivals.

The armed forces will collaborate with the security police in vigilance work in the frontier zones for as long as the Government judges necessary, the statement said.

Security forces in the Basque country are to be increased in number by moving police units at present performing security duties at airports or guarding military installations.

Tomorrow the Prime Minister is to attend a joint meeting of the superior councils of all three of the armed forces. The meeting has been summoned by King Juan Carlos.

Democrats and alliance in clash over poll

The Council for Social Democracy dissociated itself from the decision of the Social Democratic Alliance to set up candidates to fight the county council elections in May. Relations between the two organisations has deteriorated so much that they could prove a serious embarrassment to the new Social Democratic party to be launched on Thursday.

Anglo-Soviet accord

The Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement was renewed without fanfare at a Moscow ceremony. Political relations between the two countries remain cool, however, because of Afghanistan. On British insistence, the word "friendship" was omitted from the accord's preamble, putting emphasis on the need to strengthen mutual cooperation and understanding.

Mugabe plea for aid

Zimbabwe is asking for £800m of aid for reconstruction and development projects. At the opening of the aid donors' conference in Salisbury, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, made an articulate and emotional plea for help from the international community.

UK entry rules may break EEC law

Britain may be breaking EEC law and the European Convention on Human Rights because of the different way in which it treats men and women who want to bring into the country the person they intend to marry. The standing committee on the nationality Bill is likely to consider the anomaly.

Zia rivals are cowed

Pakistan Day passed quietly with no effective demonstrations against the martial law regime. President Zia ul-Haq, who attended a Rawalpindi parade, is thought to have successfully emasculated political opposition by rounding up more than 1,000 people in recent weeks.

Bank staff strike

Today's 24-hour strike by clerical staff at the Lloyds Bank computer centre in London was not a cause of great concern in the City, where it was felt that such isolated action would have little impact.

Kidney aid sought

The Department of Health and Social Security is to be pressed for more resources for treating kidney failure by continuous peritoneal dialysis, which allows a fairly normal life to patients who carry a bag of dialysis fluid around with them.

Synthetic pitch for football ground

Queen's Park Rangers Football Club are to install an artificial playing surface, although they have not yet received Football League permission. They will be the first Football League club to have a synthetic surface, at a cost of £350,000. Omnium has already been laid at the All-England Club, Wimbledon.

Poles fear emergency

Militant delegates attending an emergency session of the national leadership of the Solidarity trade union called for a general strike but Mr Lech Walesa, the union's chairman, pleaded for moderation. "Rumours have reached me that a state of emergency could be introduced in response", he told a stormy meeting earlier today.

Short sharp shock: Stricter regimes are to be introduced at two more detention centres.

Rome: Italian Communists on the attack after devaluation of lira.

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 8, 22, 24; Appointments, 8, 16, 22; Saleroom and antiques, 22.

Home News 2-4, Business 15-31, Letters 14, Church 14, Appointments 14, 18, Court 14, Architecture 14, Crossword 24, Arts 12, Diary 12, Book review 14, Engagements 14, Science 14, Snow reports 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, TV & Radio 23, 24, Theatres, etc 23, 24, 25 Years Ago 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

All Metros to be recalled

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

BL announced yesterday that it was recalling all 48,000 mini Metros sold in Britain since the car was launched in October for a "minor modification" to the steering column.

The decision was taken after an investigation by BL engineers into two accidents in which drivers reported that the steering had tightened when the clutch was depressed. BL engineers discussed their findings yesterday with officials of the Department of Transport. The company said it would write this week to all Metro owners inviting them to contact their local dealer.

Owners are being told that "certain unorthodox driving techniques could cause heavy pressure from the driver's left foot on the rubber seal at the base of the steering column, thereby stiffening the steering action".

The modification which has been introduced on Metros still in production. Left-hand-drive versions destined for export markets are not affected. The Department of Transport said that provided the car was driven in the normal way there was no need for concern.

Peterlee has got it taped...

Peterlee's record in attracting industry to the town is second to none. In 1980 our level of enquiries rose by 80%.

That's why Suzanne McKay, one of our industrial development officers, has recorded a message on tape that all industrialists considering expansion or re-structuring should hear.

It doesn't contain the usual boring sales pitch about financial incentives or great communications. Instead it gives you an idea of the kind of person you'd be dealing with here at Peterlee Development Corporation. It tells you of our enthusiasm and help, not just when you're setting up, but long after.

(We call this our "after-sales service").

It also tells of the attractions of the North East — its people and its places, its traditions of hard work and hard play, Peterlee's strike free record and a whole lot more.

As a recording, it may not make Top of the Pops.

But we're sure you'll vote it a hit.

PETERLEE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Lee House, Toden Way, Peterlee,
Co. Durham DH6 1BB
Tel: Peterlee 07531863365
Telex 537245

Please send me the cassette containing Suzanne McKay's message.

Name _____

Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

Democrats and SDA split over elections

By Ian Bradley

The Council for Social Democracy issued a statement yesterday dissociating itself from the decision of the Social Democratic Alliance (SDA) to put up candidates in the county council elections in May.

Relations between the two organizations, which have never been good, are deteriorating in a way that could prove a serious embarrassment when the new social democratic party is launched on Thursday.

The two groups have very different origins and purposes. The SDA was set up in 1975 as a right-wing pressure group within the Labour Party and prescribed by the party last December after it had announced that it would be putting up candidates against left-wing Labour MPs.

It is a loose federation of local social democratic and democratic Labour groups and has a high proportion of former Labour councillors among its members. Many of them feel that they have the necessary grassroots experience and contacts to provide the local organization for the new party and they are concerned at what they see as the exclusiveness of the new Council for Social Democracy.

Privately, SDA members have complained that the council seems more ready to accept and use Liberal and Conservative converts than work with them in the provinces.

In its statement yesterday the council said that it was neither running nor endorsing candidates "for the simple reason that there is not enough time to organize effectively between the launching of the new party and the elections".

At present the only link between the two bodies is provided by Mr Douglas Eden, secretary of the SDA, who sits on the council's organizing committee. Mr Eden said yesterday that if Mr Eden ran as a candidate in the county council elections he would automatically cease to be a member of the committee.

Mr Eden has already announced that he will be running as a candidate in Islington, South in the Greater London Council election.

Mr Eden said that he thought relations between the SDA and the council were "excellent". He pointed out that in a speech last week Mr Roy Jenkins had indicated his approval of social democrats standing on their own initiative in the May elections. He added that all members of the SDA would join the new social democratic party when it was launched on Thursday.

The SDA has announced the names of its eight candidates who will be fighting in the GLC election.

Mr Stephen Haseler, chairman of the SDA, will stand against Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth Borough Council, in Lambeth, Norwood.

The Rev David Mason, a former vice-chairman of the planning committee of the GLC, will stand against Mr Bryn Davies in Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Mr Roger Fox, national organizer of the SDA, will oppose Mr Paul Moore in Lambeth, Central.

Lambeth is the only London borough to have social democrats standing in all its GLC seats. Islington will have two candidates, Mr Patrick Sheeran, who last week resigned from the Labour group on the borough council, will oppose Mr Steven Bundred in Islington, North, and Mr Eden will oppose Mr Frances Morrell, former adviser to Mr Woodhouse Benn, in Islington, South.

Mr Michael Burton, a barrister, will oppose Mr Andrew Harris in Putney. Mr Peter Leighton, a former chairman of Waltham Forest Education Committee, will stand against Mr Paul Bonting in Waltham, and Mr Jim Daly, a former chairman of the GLC transport committee, will stand against Mr Kenneth Livingstone in Paddington.

Mr Eden said that those eight would probably represent the final tally of social democratic candidates in the GLC election, although there was a possibility that someone would be put up against Mr Anthony Banks in Tooting. The SDA has deliberately chosen to put up candidates in seats that have left-wing Labour candidates.

Eric Heffer, page 12

Candidate choice angers Labour

From Tim Jones

Active members of the Labour Party in the Gower constituency are threatening to revolt over the adoption of a prospective parliamentary candidate who will not reflect their choice.

On Saturday, members of the general management committee will be asked to choose from six candidates in the knowledge that the first-choice candidates have been excluded from the selection procedure.

Barring a catastrophe, the winner will be the member for the constituency for the foreseeable future, for it is one of the safest seats for Labour in the principality.

The situation has been created by the decision of the sitting member, Mr Ifor Davies, who has a majority of more than 10,000, not to seek reelection.

The method by which the six have been shortlisted, and the favourites excluded, brings into dispute the question of democratic selection within the Labour Party.

After months of lobbying and personal appearances by the candidates before Labour and trade union branches, the executive committee met last Friday to consider their choice.

Before them was the list of nominations which showed clearly that party workers within the constituency favoured two candidates: Caerwyn Roderick, the former MP for Brecon and Radnor, and Mr John Powell, a barrister with local connections.

The list showed that of the 12 nominated candidates Mr Roderick was the clear favourite, as he had secured 21 nominations: five from Labour branches, two from the women's section, and 14 from the trade unions.

Mr Powell, the other front runner, gained seven nominations: four from the branches, two from the women's section, and one from the trade unions.

When members of the management committee were confronted with the shortlist prepared by the executive, which showed that the front runners had been excluded, there was an acrimonious and heated confrontation.

The difficulty lies with the directive given that members of the executive having agreed the size of the shortlist must cast their votes on each ballot. That leads particularly to negative voting, to certain candidates being kept off the shortlist.

Budget leak inquiry results may not be disclosed

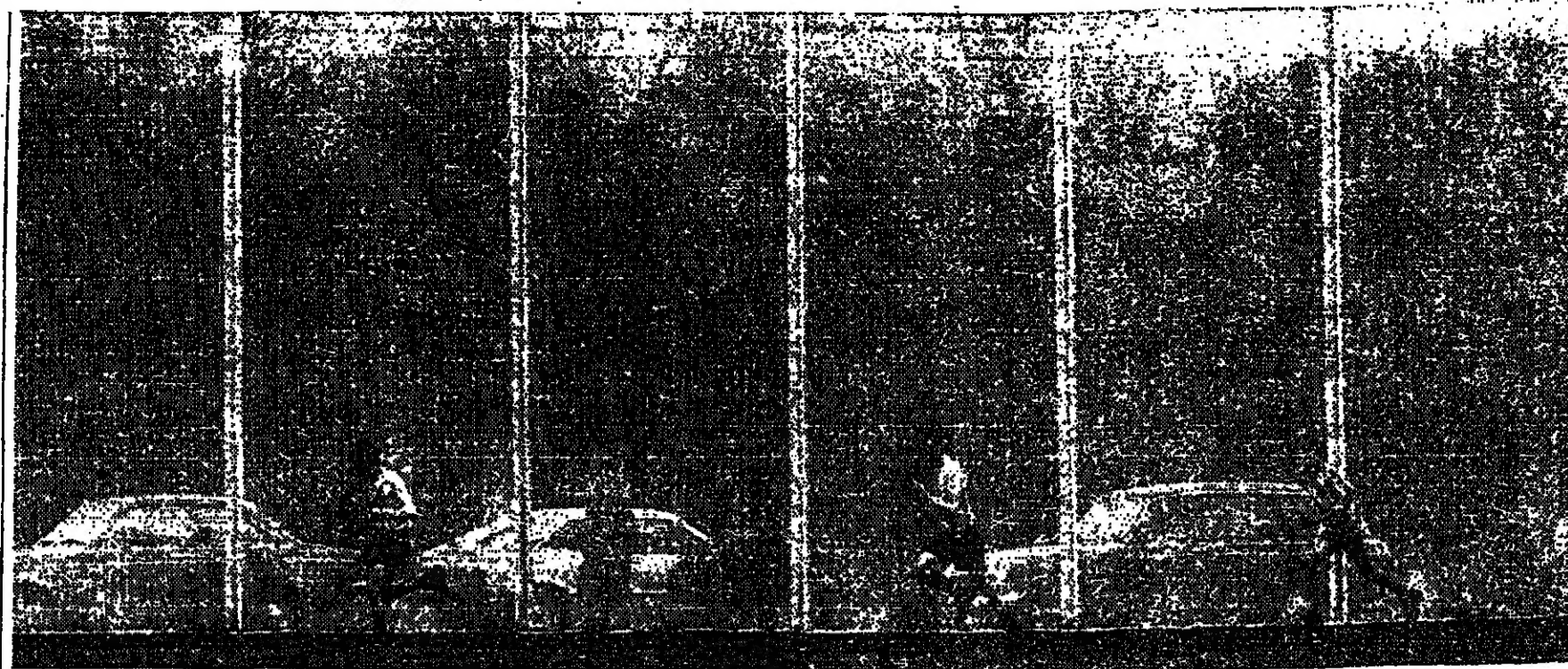
By George Clark

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in a parliamentary written answer prepared before she left for the European summit meeting, confirmed that the inquiry into Budget leaks, published in two Sunday papers on March 8, is continuing. "It extends to all who had access to the relevant information", she said.

The report in *The Sunday Times* two days before the Budget is understood to be the main target.

There was no information from Whitehall about how the inquiry had proceeded, but an impression is being given that the public may never know the results.

At question time, Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the House, said in reply to a question on "coordinated information": "The remarkable thing about these so-called leaks was not their accuracy but their inaccuracy."



Photograph by Jonathan Plant

Inmates running round the fence at Send detention centre, where there is increased emphasis on "a more sustained pace in carrying out tasks".

Detention centres to get tougher

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Stricter regimes, already used in two detention centres, are to be introduced at two more, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday. They will be at Foston Hall, near Derby, which has 55 places, and Haslar, near Gosport, Hampshire, with 100.

Mr Mayhew was speaking at Send, near Woking, Surrey, one of the centres where a tougher regime is used at present.

The other is at New Hall, near Wakefield, West Yorkshire. He had earlier praised boys for "putting their backs" into marching about the parade ground to the barked orders of an ex-Army colour sergeant now in the prison service.

When good (or harm) the new regimes will do was not immediately obvious. The regime is not as tough as National Service, when one noted RAF corporal used to march recruits through a smelly distance of the cookhouse and about-turn them if they were not smart enough. "Swing those bloody arms", he used to say, "or I'll tear 'em off and beat you with the soggy end."

At Send and New Hall drill sessions in a smelly distance of the cookhouse have become an important part of the programmes. Parades and inspections have been increased in number and formalized. Staff at Send have been put back into uniform, and both centres lights out is at 9.30 pm.

At New Hall the construction industry training course has been closed, as has the cassette breaking workshop at Send. At both centres wood is chopped, sawed and bundled as a supplementary activity in "severe" weather. Physical education has been increased from an hour each weekday to an average of 20 min.

Of inmates over compulsory school age who receive compulsory education, only those who are clearly backward have lessons in the day time: the others are taught in the evening. There is increased emphasis on a more sustained pace in carrying out tasks, care and attention to detail, tidiness and discipline. Bedding, razors, toothbrushes and shoes are laid out immaculately. Luddite boys in running gear splashed past under the minister's approving gaze.

"But will it make the boys good?" I asked Mr Mayhew. "It may well open a window on a way of life that

will not lead to a life of crime", he replied.

One boy told the press that his term had been hard, though not as hard as he thought it would be. Another, who said he had been in Send under the regime for making and driving away a vehicle said the reason he was reconvicted for burglary was that he had been made redundant.

Send's tough regime did not seem to be doing him any harm. He said he would keep up his physical fitness programme after he left.

It is difficult not to think that the regimes are as much a political as a penological approach. They will provide Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, with a suitable answer if he runs into opposition for seeking to cut prison sentences because of overcrowding. To relieve general overcrowding in the detention centre system, he is now being forced to use some borstal accommodation.

Whitehall secrecy on tax disruption

By Melvyn Westlake

Home Affairs Correspondent

Whitehall and the revenue departments are stopping all information about the extent to which the civil servants' industrial action is disrupting Government finances.

The Government is particularly anxious, at the present critical stage of its struggle with the unions, that they should not be encouraged by any suggestion that their action is succeeding.

In the Commons yesterday, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, insisted that it was still too soon to make a reliable judgement about the financial implications of the unions' action. But it was clear, he said, that a substantial proportion of revenue due had been received. No one in Whitehall was prepared to quantify the proportion getting through.

However, the revenue departments have moved quickly to counter the inference made in advertisements by the Council of Civil Servants Unions, that companies and traders would be justified in withholding their regular payments of PAYE, national insurance contributions, corporation tax and value-added tax.

The unions have been suggesting that under the new arrangements made by the Gov-

ernment to maintain the flow of revenue there would be no comprehensive records of who had paid PAYE, that no proper accounting methods were being kept, and that traders would not receive VAT repayments during the period of the strike.

In reply, the revenue departments are making it clear that the industrial action does not absolve companies and traders from making their tax payments on the due dates.

The computerized collection centres at Shipley, West Yorkshire, and Cumbernauld, near Glasgow, have been closed for more than a week but the revenue departments have written to large payers of PAYE advising them how to circumvent the closure. Smaller taxpayers are being advised to use National Giro, a concession to the Bank of England.

The main threat to Government finances is that the union's action could push up the level of public sector borrowing and possibly even increase interest rates.

It is also possible that even a temporary jump in the public sector borrowing requirement could have an adverse effect on sentiment in the financial markets.

Letter, page 13

Historic homes fraud has cost £226,000

By Francis Gibb

A fraud by civil servants over contracts for work on ancient monuments and historic buildings between 1972 and 1977 has cost the taxpayer £226,058, the Public Accounts Committee was told yesterday.

The chances of recovery depend on how much a particular aspect of the loss can be matched against any of the individual civil servants convicted.

Mr C. W. Moseley, Second Permanent Secretary at the Department of the Environment, told the committee.

The fraud was committed by staff at the East Anglian area office of the Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings. Although only four civil servants and five contractors were charged with corruption and theft, the Director of Public Prosecutions had material for a further 33 people, Mr Moseley said.

Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton and chairman of the committee, said that although the frauds were committed several years ago they raised important questions about the way depart-

ments controlled public expenditure.

Two of the civil servants received a prison sentence of three years and nine months. The third was fined £500, with a suspended prison sentence of 12 months. The fourth civil servant died before the trial.

Four contractors received prison sentences of between four years and six months and the fifth received a nine-month suspended sentence.

Explaining the difficulties of recovering the money, Mr Moseley said that a considerable amount of money had been paid for the removal of rubble. Clearly any attempt to say how much rubble was at an ancient monument before removal was fraught with difficulties.

The Department of the Environment has, on the advice of the Treasury solicitor, issued protective writs in the sum of £13,134.

Mr Moseley told the committee he was satisfied that safe-guarding had been taken to ensure that the fraud could not happen again were working.

New Forest animal underpasses closed

By Jacob Ecclestone

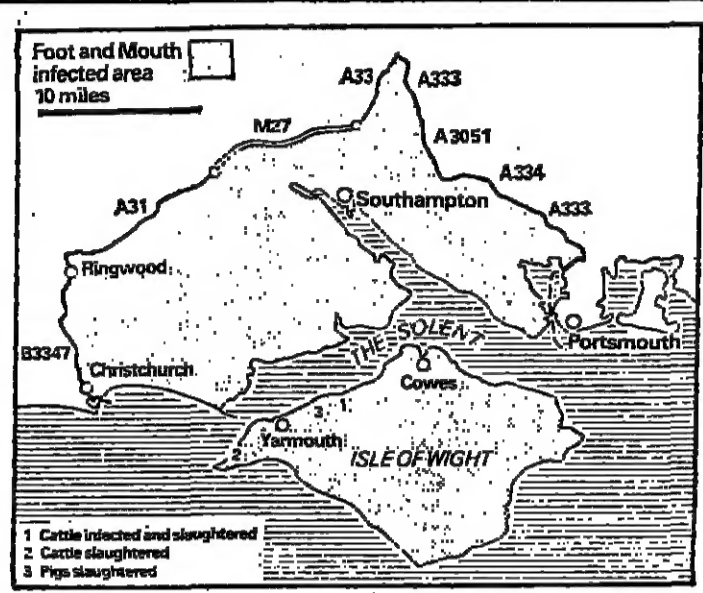
Animal underpasses on the A31 through the New Forest have been closed to restrict the movement of thousands of deer, ponies and cattle grazing freely only a few miles away from the Isle of Wight outbreak of foot and mouth disease. Gates were put up on Sunday night, and a ban imposed on the movement of stock on farms in the area.

The Forestry Commission, which is responsible for the forest deer, has withdrawn permission for all sports and recreation in the 140 square miles of woodland. No decision has yet been made on whether to close the only camp site open now, but the southern orientation of the site, which is facing east, is considered a risk.

Deer have contracted the disease in other countries in the past, but the commission has no record of any outbreak among wild deer in Britain.

The commission plans to minimize disturbance to forest animals. It will not catch deer for marking this week, to avoid unnecessary movement in the herds. There are more than 1,000 deer in the forest.

Ponies and cattle, grazing in the forest under ancient commoners' rights, are the responsibility of the verderers. Sir



Dudley Forwood, the Official Verderer, said that the Ministry of Agriculture had ordered a "standstill" on all farm animals between the sea and the A31 and the M27. Ponies and cattle ranging in the forest were confined south of the A31 by gates and barriers across the underpasses. The verderers would not be herding the animals unless ordered to do so.

Foot-and-mouth officers can work as normal, Civil Service unions say

Veterinary surgeons and field officers fighting the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in the Isle of Wight and southern counties have been told by their union that they can work normally.

Like thousands of other civil servants, they have been withdrawing good will as part of the Civil Service unions' campaign

to raise the Government's pay offer. But as the threat of foot-and-mouth increased at the end of last week 100 of the staff of the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service for England and Wales gave special exemption by union leaders.

Miss Margaret Platt, assistant general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil

Servants, rejected suggestions that any delay in response to the outbreak had been caused by the union dispute. If any delay had occurred, the blame lay with staff cuts, she said.

"We have asked them to work in the way they normally work on these occasions, working all the hours that there are", she added.

Warning of time curb in police corruption case

From Michael Horsnell

Middlesbrough. The judge in the police corruption case at Teesside Crown Court warned John Symonds, the defendant, that he might have to impose a time limit on cross-examinations.

That came after several warnings by Judge Sroyan, QC, that Mr Symonds, who is conducting his own defence, is asking unnecessary and irrelevant questions of prosecution witnesses.

The judge said: "It is my responsibility to ensure the trial is conducted with reasonable expedition and the jury's time and public time are not wasted. If you do not stick to essentials tomorrow I may have to put a time limit on you."

Mr Symonds, aged 45, a former Metropolitan Police detective sergeant has denied three charges of corruptly obtaining a total of £150 from Mr Michael Perry, then a criminal, in 1969 in payment for helping him to escape an arrest.

The Crown has alleged that tape recordings were taken by Mr Gareth Lloyd and Mr Julian Mounter, reporters from *The Times*, who were investigating police corruption.

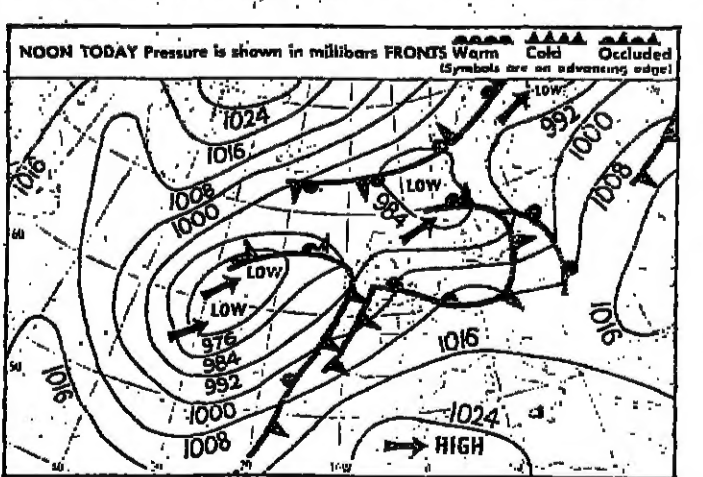
The trial continues today.

Fresh remand in wife murder case

Paul Vickers, aged 46, a surgeon, of Moor Crescent, Gosport, Hampshire, and Pamela Collison, aged 33, a political researcher of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, who are jointly charged with the murder of Mr Vickers's wife, were again remanded on bail yesterday until April 16.

Commitment proceedings at Newcastle Magistrates' Court were adjourned last week pending a High Court ruling on whether reporting restrictions could be reimposed.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 5.35 am
Moon sets: 6.20 pm
Moon rises: 7.48 am
Sun sets: 6.20 pm
Moon sets: 10.22 pm

Last quarter: March 28
Lighting up: 6.50 pm to 5.22 am
High water: London Bridge 3.35 am, 7m; 4.13 pm, 7m; Avonmouth 9.22 am, 12.9m; 9.35 pm, 12.7m; Dover 12.59 am, 6.5m; 1.10 pm, 6.2m; Hull 9.23 am, 7.2m; 3.35 pm, 7.3m; Liverpool 1.10 am, 8.9m; 1.20 pm, 8.8m. It=0.3048ft.

A weak ridge of high pressure will give way as troughs of low pressure move quickly NE across most areas.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight: London, SE, E, central N, NE England. Mostly dry at first, some bright intervals becoming cloudy with rain at times; winds S or SW, fresh or strong; max temp 12 to 14°C (54 to 57°F).

SE, central S, SW, England, Midlands Channel Islands, Wales. Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle becoming heavy in places; a few drier periods later; wind S, fresh or strong; locally gale in exposed parts; max temp 12 to 14°C (54 to 57°F).

SW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals and perhaps a few showers at first, but rain spreading from SW becoming heavy at times; hill fog; max temp 9 to 11°C (48 to 52°F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Bright intervals, scattered showers, mainly NW, light or moderate; max temp 7 to 9°C (45 to 47°F).

Winds: S, fresh or strong; max temp 9 to 11°C (48 to 52°F). 6°C (43 to 47°F). Sea: S, fresh or strong; max temp 9 to 11°C (48 to 52°F). Straits of Dover, English Channel: f, r, rain, s, sun.

drizzle becoming heavy in places; a few drier periods later; wind S, fresh or strong; locally gale in exposed parts; max temp 12 to 14°C (54 to 57°F).

SW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals and perhaps a few showers at first, but rain spreading from SW becoming heavy at times; hill fog; max temp 9 to 11°C (48 to 52°F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Bright intervals, scattered showers, mainly NW, light or moderate; max temp 7 to 9°C (45 to 47°F).

Winds: S, fresh or strong; max temp 9 to 11°C (48 to 52°F). 6°C (43 to 47°F). Sea: S, fresh or strong; max temp 9 to 11°C (48 to 52°F). Straits of Dover, English Channel: f, r, rain, s, sun.

drizzle becoming heavy in places; a few drier periods later; wind S, fresh or strong; locally gale in exposed parts; max temp 12 to 14°C (54 to 57°F).

SW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals and perhaps a few showers at first, but rain spreading from SW becoming heavy at times; hill fog; max temp 9 to 11°C (48 to 52°F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Bright intervals, scattered showers, mainly NW, light or moderate; max temp 7 to 9°C (45 to 47°F).

Winds: S, fresh or strong; max temp 9 to 11°C (48 to 52°F). 6°C (43 to 47°F). Sea: S, fresh or strong; max temp 9 to 11°C (48 to 52°F). Straits of Dover, English Channel: f, r, rain, s, sun.

Mr Atkin upset by Eire unit claim

From Christopher Thom

Belfast.

The government has taken an exceptional step yesterday by issuing a thinly disguised rebuke to Mr Brian L. Foreign Minister of the Republic, for saying yesterday that Irish unity be achieved within five years.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that remarks attributed to Mr Lenihan could be misunderstood and insisted that the conflict talks set up between Britain and the Republic in January, and would not, have a to do with the internal movement of Northern Ireland constitutional position.

Mr Lenihan, however, said in an interview for the BBC World Service, the talks could pave the way for Irish unity within five years. The issue could be postponed for another year, he said, but Irish unity would flourish.

Mr Lenihan's remarks further anger and embolden the British Government, which is faced with an intensifying campaign by Ulster "loyalists" against what they fear impending betrayal by the Republic.

They see the betrayal as a political as much as a penological approach. They will provide Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, with a suitable answer if he runs into opposition for seeking to cut prison sentences because of overcrowding. To relieve general overcrowding in the detention centre system, he is now being forced to use some borstal accommodation.

The security committee set up by the government has added a new member, Mr Lenihan's remarks have given a fillip to the campaign, which shows a growing awareness of the recent visit to the Republic by Mr Adams.

During her visit she said that there would be no national change without the consent of the majority population in the North. Mr Adams' statement came after an interview published in a Dublin paper on Sunday in which Lenihan suggested that an agreement to set up studies over the bordering areas would be a step towards Irish unity.

Britain would also nullify the people of Northern Ireland would have to be coaxed to the idea first.

In yesterday's interview said that within 10 years of the closeness would be achieved that would be a step towards Irish unity.

"We can in this island structures that will people to preserve their own, and I mean this in the population," he said. "I will also satisfy the aspirations of people who believe in Ireland."

Mr Robert Sands, who has been on hunger strike since March 1 in support of the political status, was yesterday to the prison.

The Northern Ireland said the move was to facilitate medical supervision, and because of any marked ration in his health.

Conservative MP to stand again

Mr Stephen Hastings, Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire, has decided not to resign from the constituency at the next election.

General election, Mr Hastings, 57, said he was standing in 1984. He said he was standing in 1984.

Conservative MP to stand again

Mr Stephen Hastings, Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire, has decided not to resign from the constituency at the next election.

General election, Mr Hastings, 57, said he was standing in 1984. He said he was standing in 1984.

Conservative MP to stand again

Mr Stephen Hastings, Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire, has decided not to resign from the constituency at the next election.

General election, Mr Hastings, 57, said he was standing in 1984. He said he was standing in 1984.

Conservative MP to stand again

Mr Stephen Hastings, Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire, has decided not to resign from the constituency at the next election.

General election, Mr Hastings, 57, said he was standing in 1984. He said he was standing in 1984.

Conservative MP to stand again

Mr Stephen Hastings, Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire, has decided not to resign from the constituency at the next election.

General election, Mr Hastings, 57, said he was standing in 1984. He said he was standing in 1984.

Conservative MP to stand again

Mr Stephen Hastings, Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire, has decided not to resign from the constituency at the next election.

General election, Mr Hastings, 57, said he was standing in 1984. He said he was standing in 1984.

Conservative MP to stand again

Mr Stephen Hastings, Conservative MP for Mid Bedfordshire, has decided not to resign from the constituency at the next election.

ATTENTION Carmen Rolla Brush MODEL CT265

We have ascertained that certain components on the Carmen Rolla Brush Model CT265 do not meet required standards under certain conditions, which could give rise to a fault when used with steam, possibly resulting in a hazard and damage to the product.

If you have one marked with any of the following batch code numbers on the handle, we suggest you take it as soon as possible to your nearest Carmen authorised Service Agent who will exchange it free of charge.

Batch Code Numbers: 021, 022, 027, 032, 037, 041, 042, 043, 044, 047, 101, 102.

Should you have any problem contacting your Service Agent, send your Rolla brush to us at the address below. Full postage will be refunded. We apologise for any inconvenience, but our total commitment to consumer safety permits no risks - however slight.

Whichever Carmen product you purchase, you can always be assured of the support of our fast efficient service network.

Government to be told immigration rules may break EEC laws

By Lucy Hodges

The Government is to be told that it may be breaking EEC law as well as the European Convention on Human Rights because of the different way in which it treats men and women who want to bring their fiancées into this country.

A report drawn up by the European Parliament's lawyers, which has been approved by European MPs, is in the hands of all members of the standing committee on the nationality bill, who meet today for more discussion of the Bill's clauses. It is expected to be raised at the earliest possible opportunity.

The European Parliament's report is about the furthest it can go on the issue because it could be up to the courts to decide whether the United Kingdom was in breach of EEC law and the convention.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said the report in effect invited people to take their cases to the European courts to get a ruling.

The point at issue is the Government's new rule on the fiancées or husbands of women living in Britain, which came into force last year. In order to bring her fiancé into this country, a woman has to be technically settled here and either to be born here or have a parent born here. Men may bring their fiancées into Britain if they are settled here. They do not have to have been born here or to

have had a parent who was born here. Pressure groups say the distinction is discriminatory and nine complaints have been filed with the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg. They claim the rule is calculated to prevent non-white women settled here from seeking husbands abroad.

The European Parliament has also found that the rule may contravene two aspects of EEC law: the principle of non-discrimination and the principle of freedom of movement within the European Community.

One of the nine women who have filed complaints in Strasbourg may also have a case under EEC law because her Indian fiancé is a music student in West Germany.

Britain's immigration rules have been under consideration by European officials for two years. They were originally raised by socialist MEPs in 1979.

Miss Hewitt said yesterday: "The European Parliament has condemned British immigration rules on foreign husbands. We hope the Government will take note of this and change the rules as well as the Bill now going through Parliament."

The rules made it impossible for certain foreign husbands to acquire British citizenship under the nationality Bill. In its resolution, the European Parliament invites the Government to reconsider the rules during the Bill's stages.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Prince welcomed: The Prince of Wales talking to children yesterday, when he visited the black community in London. The Prince was greeted by hundreds of local schoolchildren before he officially opened the building, which cost £600,000. The previous Pagnell Street community centre was burnt down four years ago in a fire similar to the one in New Cross Road. The Prince had promised to open the new centre, and gave £1,000 for its rebuilding.

monarchist abuse that was heard on the angry march two weeks ago to protest about police and press handling of the tragedy. "There's our Charlie," yelled an onlooker. "Say hello to Di," screamed another. The Prince was greeted by hundreds of local schoolchildren before he officially opened the building, which cost £600,000. The previous Pagnell Street community centre was burnt down four years ago in a fire similar to the one in New Cross Road. The Prince had promised to open the new centre, and gave £1,000 for its rebuilding.

Gunman dies in siege house fire

A former world motor cycling champion held detectives at bay with a shotgun yesterday and died after setting fire to the house he was in.

Mr George O'Dell, who won the world motor cycle endurance championship in 1977, is believed to have shot himself after the five-hour siege yesterday.

Mr O'Dell had held the police at bay in a luxury detached house in Ash Tree Way, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, after an incident in which his brother-in-law was shot and wounded after a family argument.

Mr O'Dell and his wife had one to the brother-in-law's home after a late-night drink. During the siege, Mr Len Vitheral, the injured brother-in-law, was taken from the house by police and ambulance.

Mr O'Dell then released his wife, before setting the house on fire. Detectives believe he then turned the gun on himself.

Mr O'Dell was told by doctors last week that the injuries suffered over the years of racing threatened to paralyse him and he had abandoned racing.

The police went to the house shortly after 2 am yesterday, at all attempts to persuade Mr O'Dell to give up his weapon failed.

After that Mr O'Dell apparently started the fire which badly damaged the house. His body was found on the first floor of the house together with loaded shotgun and ammunition.

When Mr O'Dell won the championship he was the first British winner since 1953, and his triumph came when he was 20 and had been racing for 10 years.

Whitehall brief: Onslaught on 'black economy' pays off

Tax commandos making ground against the forces of fiscal darkness

By Peter Hennessy

There are two ways of looking at Britain's "black economy", the hidden element in the commercial life which Whitehall believes accounts for 7.5 per cent of gross domestic product and deprives the Board of Inland Revenue of between £3,000m and £3,500m a year.

It can be seen as the last vigorous muscle in an otherwise paralysed body economic and a tribute to the merchant venturer spirit that made Britain what it was in its mid-nineteenth-century era of economic mastery; or it can be treated as the child of a sinister wedge, afflicting the law-abiding under with unfair competition and leading, if unchecked, to a widespread collapse of fiscal probity and the creation of a nation of fiddlers.

There is no doubt how the Board of Inland Revenue regards the "black economy". Its members see it as their greatest single headache, a practice that could bring the entire system into disrepute. It may seem perverse to pursue a revenue success story at a time when large sections of the country's tax-gathering machine are motionless because of selective strikes organized by the Council of Civil Service Unions. But the past six years have seen just such a situation. The board's 1975 management review suggested a new initiative against the hidden economy.

The present debate inside Somerset House is on how best to consolidate recent advances. The revenue estimates that it is now clawing back five times as much tax from the "black economy" as it was in 1976 thanks to its renewed emphasis on investigatory work and to legislative changes introduced five years ago which gave its staff greater powers of search and improved access to traders' books.

Leading its assault force are the "tax commandos". They are "special offices" staffed by teams of carefully selected tax inspectors chosen, as one insider put it for "the fire in their bellies and for having demonstrated an instinct for sniffing fiscal rats in the sheaves of tax returns of a superficially impeccable kind."

There are special offices in Edinburgh, Manchester, Solihull and Sheffield. London has two, with a third opening in June. First set up in 1976, each contains 11 inspectors under a group leader. Group leaders pool experience at regular meetings in Somerset House with Mr David Hugo, assistant director in charge of special offices and a member of the revenue's Technical Division 2 under Mr Denis Moorcraft.

Special offices tend to concentrate on two types of operation: the large individual taxpayer, including wealthy overseas residents in the United Kingdom whose timely use of a fast car to Heathrow can make things difficult for a tax inspector hoping to find them at home; or special projects such as foreign companies operating in the North Sea or Fleet Street's casual workers.

Occasionally work on a project can lead to threats of violence from less delicate practitioners of black economy. "It is a young man's game," one experienced Somerset House man said, offering a genteel euphemism for his clients whom he described as "our ghost workers who have

would have done. The Council of Highland Scottish University Students has been revived from the Celtic studies departments at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen universities. Some wall-daubing has been done by two militant Gaelic groups called Ceartas (Justice) and Fearg (anger), although an Communist disapproves of such action.

The number of people learning and speaking Gaelic is faltering slightly, but could recover. The Western Isles Council in Stornoway operates a bilingual policy. The BBC's Cam Gao series for Gaelic learners is to be repeated on the national network, and a project promoting the language in schools among the Western Isles is gradually ensuring the encouragement of Gaelic as a natural language among the young.

A Gaelic publishing house, Acadair in Stornoway, has published 22 titles and is preparing another eight. It receives financial help from the local council and the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done.

The Council of Highland Scottish University Students has been revived from the Celtic studies departments at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen universities. Some wall-daubing has been done by two militant Gaelic groups called Ceartas (Justice) and Fearg (anger), although an Communist disapproves of such action.

The number of people learning and speaking Gaelic is faltering slightly, but could recover. The Western Isles Council in Stornoway operates a bilingual policy. The BBC's Cam Gao series for Gaelic learners is to be repeated on the national network, and a project promoting the language in schools among the Western Isles is gradually ensuring the encouragement of Gaelic as a natural language among the young.

A Gaelic publishing house, Acadair in Stornoway, has published 22 titles and is preparing another eight. It receives financial help from the local council and the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done.

The Council of Highland Scottish University Students has been revived from the Celtic studies departments at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen universities. Some wall-daubing has been done by two militant Gaelic groups called Ceartas (Justice) and Fearg (anger), although an Communist disapproves of such action.

The number of people learning and speaking Gaelic is faltering slightly, but could recover. The Western Isles Council in Stornoway operates a bilingual policy. The BBC's Cam Gao series for Gaelic learners is to be repeated on the national network, and a project promoting the language in schools among the Western Isles is gradually ensuring the encouragement of Gaelic as a natural language among the young.

A Gaelic publishing house, Acadair in Stornoway, has published 22 titles and is preparing another eight. It receives financial help from the local council and the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

Thief hitched a ride to the police

A man escaping after a robbery gave a motor cyclist a handful of £1 notes in exchange for a lift, but was taken to the police.

Hugh Leishman, aged 35, of Clowance Lane, Devonport, and Mark Jensen, aged 20, of Emma Place, Stonehouse, Plymouth, had stolen £1,265 from a filling station, Plymouth Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Jensen ran off and was caught, while Mr Leishman asked Mr Simon Bamber for a lift into Plymouth on his motor cycle in exchange for money.

But Mr Bamber, aged 18, became suspicious when he saw police by the side of the road, and he gave Mr Leishman up.

Both men admitted robbery. Mr Leishman was sentenced to three years in prison, with a concurrent sentence of 18 months for being in breach of a suspended sentence for theft and unlawful wounding. Mr Jensen was sent to Bristol.

With the scalps of so many tax evaders in their belts, why are the special offices under review, as was disclosed last month in the board's annual report? The question is whether to expand the special offices or to strengthen the investigative work carried out by normal local offices.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

Manpower is short, given the Cabinet's determination to curb the cost of central government. That is why the Association of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes and the Inland Revenue Staff Federation submitted a paper to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last month asking for more troops to hurl at the black economy.

More funds urged for new kidney treatment

By Nicholas Timmias

The Department of Health is to be pressed to provide extra resources for an improved treatment of kidney failure: that is the fastest growing of the three methods in use.

From fewer than 150 a year ago, more than 500 patients are now being treated by continuous peritoneal dialysis, which allows a fairly normal life in return for carrying a bag of dialysis fluid and a tube around all the time and changing it four times a day.

The method is not new. Recent improvements in the technique, however, offer the hope that it will reduce the waiting list of patients in Britain's kidney units, which at present means that the United Kingdom comes fifteenth in the European league table of the number of patients being treated.

Dr Anthony Wing, Director of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association registry at St Thomas's Hospital, London, said yesterday that almost 1,000 patients a year with end-stage kidney failure, aged less than 55, were not being treated in the United Kingdom, and so were dying.

Over that age many more were being denied treatment. Continuous dialysis, which eliminates the need to hook a patient to a machine for six hours or more three times a week, is not free from difficulties.

Dr Wing said, however: "I think we are talking about something that is going to save a lot of lives."

The method involves using

the peritoneum, the membrane that surrounds the gut in the abdominal cavity, as the barrier through which waste products in the blood, normally excreted through the kidneys, can be extracted by flooding the abdominal cavity with dialysis fluid. This draws out the waste products into the bag of fluid for disposal.

The chief danger is that the method will lead to peritonitis, an infection of the abdominal cavity, which can occasionally be fatal.

Dr Wing said that a kidney transplant, from which 2,694 patients were benefiting at the end of 1979, was still the treatment of choice for younger people. A further 3,200 people receive kidney machine treatment at present. The use of continuous peritoneal dialysis, however, was increasing so fast that it was now accounting for roughly half the new patients receiving treatment.

First-class training of patients in sterile techniques was, however, essential to prevent infection.

The method was particularly suitable to older patients who would be a poor transplant risk and had difficulty in coping with kidney machines.

The National Federation of Kidney Patients' Associations is seeking a meeting with Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, to press for more resources.

Mrs Valerie Brooks, aged 53, a nurse, yesterday said she had been "a real life-saver" in her after she developed kidney failure.

Lloyds strike expected to have little impact

By Margaret Pagano

The Stock Exchange and clearing banks were unmoved last night by the threat of today's 24-hour strike by clerical staff at the Lloyds computer centre at Sampson House, London.

Reaction in the City was that this isolated action would have little impact on the financial system. Lloyds said the strike by the 600 members of the Banking and Finance Union (Bifu) at Sampson House over the pay negotiations might fail in its aim to close cashpoints throughout the country.

The bank was confident that sufficient management and non-Bifu employees would cross the picket line to ensure that the cashpoint computers would operate as normal this morning. But the one and a half million cheques cleared by Lloyds each day will be affected and it will take a day to clear the backlog.

Customers of Lloyds and the other clearing banks should have to wait only a day before cheques are withdrawn or paid in.

Mr Nick Cowan, director of the Federation of London Clearing Bank Employers, said the federation's 10 per cent offer was final.

Other Bifu members are due to strike from 4 pm on Thursday at Barclays computer centres in Gloucester and Wythenshawe, Manchester.

The Gaelic complaint revived

Gaels are often accused of being uncompaining to a fault, even when they have plenty to complain about. Recently, the list has been formidably long.

A private member's Bill from Mr Donald Stewart, the Scottish National Party MP, seeking to improve the status of the Gaelic language founded in the Commons. Nato is seeking to extend Stornoway airport to a forward operating base bringing Tornado jets and non-Gaels to the centre of Gaelic society.

An Communn Gaidhealach, the Gaelic language and cultural movement, has been rebuffed by a minister for not presenting as effective a case for Gaelic as that mustered in Wales for Welsh; while the indifference of up to 10,000 Scots who speak Gaelic, but will not say so on census forms, further weakens the Gaelic case for official help.

Accordingly, An Communn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

Accordingly, An Communn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

Accordingly, An Communn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

Accordingly, An Communn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

Accordingly, An Communn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

Accordingly, An Communn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

Accordingly, An Communn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

Accordingly, An Communn is seeking to raise political pressure to increase support from the Government for this poor relation among minority languages.

Regional report

Ronald Faux Stornoway

Mr Colin Spencer, the movement's education officer, arranged a fringe meeting at the Labour Party annual conference in Scotland, and for the first time a Gaelic policy was presented to the delegates. The three other big political conferences north of the border will receive similar pressure.

Mr Spencer believes that to a large measure the survival of Gaelic depends on the commitment of political parties, but the Gaelic movement has little political muscle to flex. There are probably about 89,000 Gaelic speakers, representing 1.8 per cent of the Scottish population.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done.

Paradoxically, the failure of Mr Stewart's Bill may have done as much to spark an interest in the subject as success would have done.

London flood precautions criticized in report

By Jacob Eccleston

Large parts of London could be flooded before the Thames barrier is complete, a report by the International Disaster Institute says.

The flood barrier, in Woolwich Reach, was approved in 1972 and, after many delays, is expected to be finished by December, 1982, at a cost of £400m.

The report pays tribute to the Greater London Council's planning for a flood, but says that resources for staff training are too slight. It is concerned that the GLC does not have the authority to enforce coordination among the London boroughs adjoining the river.

Although people living and working in areas at risk of

flooding have been warned, the report says, the quality of information has been varied and people do not remember what to do when warning sirens sound.

The report estimates the chance of a flood in London at between 1 in 20 and 1 in 10 over the next three years. If the barrier was further delayed, the risk in a five-year period would rise to between 1 in 12 and 1 in 5.

It recommends that the Department of the Environment's role in precautions should be clearer and bigger, and says that more information is needed on how many people in areas at risk sleep in basements or on the ground floor.

BRITAIN'S ENEMIES KNOW SOUTH AFRICA'S MINERALS ARE AS VITAL TO THE WEST AS MIDDLE EAST OIL

Nobody underestimates the importance of Middle East oil although alternative sources do exist.

But this is not true of strategic minerals such as manganese and chrome, both essential for making steel.

For these, South Africa is the only major source this side of the Iron Curtain.

And South Africa's platinum is necessary for refining North Sea oil.

The international role of South African gold is, of course, indisputable.

No substantial alternative sources exist in the Free World.

And there are no substitutes.



For further information write to the Director of Information, South African Embassy, London.

Mr Mugabe seeks aid worth £800m to rebuild Zimbabwe

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, March 23

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, today gave an articulate and at times emotional explanation why the international community should contribute generously to his country's ambitious three-year development programme.

Opening a week-long aid donors conference in Salisbury, Mr Mugabe said in a speech which was frequently interspersed with applause that Zimbabwe needed assistance in order to create "a new order, a new social environment of progress and all-round development based on democratic, socialist and egalitarian principles."

Emphasizing the theme of the conference, which is "Let's Build Zimbabwe Together," the Prime Minister said his country needed help to enable it to recover from the effects of a bitter war, sanctions and the legacy of almost a century of colonialism.

The presence of over 270 delegates representing around 40 predominantly Western countries, 11 international organizations and 16 United Nations agencies bore witness, he added, to the "political, economic and moral significance of this non-racial, free, democratic society in the southern sub-continent of Africa."

This theme was also taken up by opening speakers among the delegates who emphasized the stabilizing influence a prosperous, peaceful and non-racial Zimbabwe could have within the troubled Southern African arena.

The conference has been called to raise over £800m towards the cost of development and reconstruction of Zimbabwe over the next three years. Most of the projects are concerned with rural development and land settlement, reconstruction of war damage and manpower training.

The opening session was an occasion for delegates to make

speeches full of flowery phrases and good intentions, and to heap praise upon Mr Mugabe and his Government, rather than to produce offers of cash on the table. That process begins tomorrow.

However, there can be little doubt that Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, expressed the view of most delegates present when he said he hoped Zimbabwe would receive international assistance not just international applause.

In fact Mr Claude Chysson, the European Community's commissioner for development, has already set the ringling by revealing that the European Community would be contributing Zimbabwean \$120m (£80m) towards development projects in Zimbabwe between now and 1984.

Mr Faisal al-Khaleel, director-general of the Kuwait Fund, also announced that his organization would be providing assistance worth over £25m for rural development, irrigation, railways and roads projects, binding that there might be more money in the pipeline.

There has been considerable speculation about the extent of additional British assistance towards Zimbabwe's development. According to informed sources, Lord Soames, who is leading the British delegation, will present a three-part additional aid package tomorrow amounting to £25m. The money will be for rural development, communication projects and towards the cost of fees for Zimbabwean students in Britain.

In an opening address today Lord Soames urged the international community, which had assumed an interest in solving the problem of Rhodesia, to share the burden of assisting Zimbabwe. What was needed was large-scale aid now, he said, so that Zimbabwe could complete its rural reconstruction programme and be in a position to finance its own development in the future.

Maize surplus could help black African neighbours

From Our Own Correspondent Salisbury, March 23

A plan for purchasing surplus stocks of Zimbabwean maize for distribution among neighbouring black states which are suffering from severe food shortages has been proposed by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Ramphal said Zimbabwe was expected to produce a huge maize surplus this year in the region of between 1.5m and 2m tons, neighbouring countries such as Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania were faced with acute maize shortages, but did not have the hard currency with which to purchase the Zimbabwean surplus.

What he was therefore proposing was that some of the surplus maize be sold at a discount to the Government, which would then sell it at a lower price to the neighbouring countries which would provide the foreign exchange needed for the supply of Zimbabwean maize and also assist with its transportation.

Mr Ramphal said his plan had several advantages. First, it was obviously cheaper to obtain maize from Zimbabwe than from far-away countries such as Canada or the United States.

Second, it was important to encourage Zimbabwe to go on producing maize surpluses for its less fortunate neighbours.

Third, and most important, it would obviate the need for black Southern African states to depend on South Africa to make up for their food shortages.

Last year South Africa supplied around 700,000 tons of maize to black African states notably to Kenya, Zambia, Zaire and Mozambique. However, Mr Pieter Botha, the South African Prime Minister, recently said his Government would consider selling food and other essentials to African countries which voted in favour of sanctions against South Africa at the United Nations.

Greeks and Turks unable to agree on Aegean

From Mario Modiano Athens, March 23

Greece and Turkey have agreed on a series of confidence-building measures in the latest round of diplomatic talks in Ankara but failed to make any headway on the crucial question of how to divide the Aegean continental shelf between them.

The talks were held between Mr Stavros Roussos, the Secretary-General of the Greek Foreign Ministry and Mr Kamuran Gurun, his Turkish opposite number. A joint communiqué issued at the weekend noted with satisfaction that for the first time, some common ground had been found.

Positive developments were reported mainly towards the elimination of the remaining

air traffic problems in the Aegean.

According to the communiqué, the two sides agreed that the Greek and Turkish air traffic authorities would meet within two months to discuss a letter of agreement concerning the exchange of flight data on air traffic routes between the Istanbul and Athens area control centres.

In this way, both countries, but especially Turkey, will feel less fidgety over the approach of aircraft that could not be firmly identified in time.

Although fresh Turkish proposals were put forward at the Ankara meeting for a new procedure on the demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf, some progress was made. The joint communiqué made this quite clear.

Mozambique and Portugal resume contacts

From Charles Hargrove Lisbon, March 23

Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambique Foreign Minister, arrived in Portugal today for a visit that marks the resumption of high-level contact between Maputo and its former colonial master nearly six years after independence.

The two countries have been kept apart since 1975 by differences over indemnities claimed by Lisbon for Portuguese property nationalized by Mozambique, and on the detention of Portuguese citizens.

But over the past year, relations have thawed, and now Mr Chissano and his Portuguese counterpart, Mr Antonio Guterres, are to discuss an increase in bilateral cooperation. Mr Chissano will also meet President Soares and other Portuguese officials.

— Agence France-Press.

Call for coup in Iraq

Beirut, March 23.—Hojatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, was quoted today as saying that his country would not consider any ceasefire in the Gulf war until the Hussein Government in Iraq was overthrown.

SPD finds reason for losses in Hesse

From Patricia Clough Bonn, March 23

Gloomy Social Democrat politicians today blamed their sizable losses in yesterday's local elections in Hesse on the trouble of the SPD-Free Democrat coalition in Bonn.

The election, involving four million voters in 426 local councils, brought gains for the Christian Democrats and, in places, spectacular success for the ecological "Green" Party.

Despite overall gains the Free Democrats suffered a severe blow by failing to make the minimum 5 per cent in the city of Frankfurt and losing all their seats in the city hall.

This was the first test of the political temperature since last October's Federal elections and, although local issues played an important part, the growing disillusionment with the Social Democrats was evident.

Herr Peter Glotz, the new Social Democrat Party manager, blamed the results on the "general political mood" in the country.

The Social Democrats dropped from an overall 43.4 per cent to 39.8 per cent while the CDU rose from 44.6 to 44.8 per cent. The CDU, which had hardly been expected to improve on the landslide victory it won in the Frankfurt City Council in 1977 after a big SPD scandal, actually increased its absolute majority there.

Missile protest: Herr Hans Apel, the West German Defence Minister, left today for difficult talks in Washington with an unwelcome protest from his Social Democrat party against the stationing of Nato nuclear missiles.

The executive committee of the SPD's Baden-Württemberg branch, embarrased by the Government at the weekend by agreeing "to have no part in a policy which aims at military superiority, not even by making German territory available for the stationing of new Euro-strategic missiles."

It passed a resolution proposing that the SPD's 1982 national congress review its support for the modernization of Nato missile defence to counter the threat from the new Soviet SS20, while offering negotiations between America and the Soviet Union on a balanced reduction of such weapons.

Herr Erhard Eppler, the branch's outgoing president, said in a radio interview that West Germany was "not a satellite of the United States" and Europeans whose continent was in danger of becoming an arsenal of nuclear missiles, must defend their interests against demands from the United States.

Strike causes suspension of European Parliament

From David Wood Strasbourg, March 23

An official strike brought the European Parliament's special plenary session on farm prices to an immediate halt when the sitting opened here today.

Employees, who picketed the Parliament building in protest at their working conditions are particularly annoyed at having to move about from their offices in Luxembourg to Parliamentary sessions in Brussels or Strasbourg, while a decision is being made on a permanent meeting place for the Assembly.

A statement is due to be made by Mme Simone Veil, the Parliament President, tomorrow on whether there has been a change of mind by the staff, or more particularly the interpreters.

In spite of efforts to negotiate with leaders of staff associations late today, only French and German interpreters were ready for duty when the session opened. Mme Veil said technical conditions prevented Parliament from working, because the staff had insisted on a referendum to hold some plenary sessions in Luxembourg during 1981.

Mme Veil will try again at 9am tomorrow, but there are no signs that the parliamentary staff associations will relent.

Mr Martin Bangemann, leader of the Liberal group, said it was the first time that

the fields of unemployment and social justice.

The Gaullist candidate continues to harp—without undoubted effect—on the fact that neither of the two leading candidates would give the country the stability it needs. "The road we would tread if M Giscard d'Estaing were reelected would be the same and lead even more quickly to more serious unrest."

The election of M Mitterrand would produce "an extraordinary serious risk of adventure".

On the other hand, his own election gave no cause for concern in terms of stability. M Mitterrand had said he would dissolve Parliament: M Giscard d'Estaing had said he would not, but he would certainly have a problem on his hands.

"As for myself, I shall not dissolve the assembly because I will have a comfortable majority, and the Government I shall appoint will probably have a broader base," M Chirac went on.

The policy of national recovery he would propose would enlist the support of more people than one imagined, and "I shall do everything to ensure that this is so." Asked whether he would bring Socialists into the Government, the mayor of Paris said he did not intend "to exclude anyone or to indulge in a sort of seductive jig with anyone."

The Third Man promises stability

From Charles Hargrove Paris, March 23

Although the latest opinion polls do not bear out his optimism, M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist candidate, forecast last night not only that he would reach the second run-off ballot of the presidential elections on May 10, but that he would win.

In a radio interview with a panel of journalists, he gave as grounds for his confidence the fact that he had been equally certain of success in 1977, when he was elected mayor of Paris against a Giscardian candidate, and in the parliamentary elections of 1978, when the government majority won comfortably, with the Gaullists in tow.

M Chirac posed once again as the "third man" to whom the voters would turn because they had had enough of President Giscard d'Estaing, and were not prepared to take the risk of electing M François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, with the Communists in tow.

"I am the only one among the candidates who have a chance in these elections to make new proposals likely to produce the hope and confidence which Frenchmen need," he said.

Renewed hope and confidence are the theme of huge posters displayed throughout France showing M Chirac with an enigmatic smile, looking rather like the Gaullist car who has just swallowed the Giscardian goldfish. In their profusion, these posters eclipse those of M Giscard d'Estaing.

The latest IFop opinion poll, published in *Le Point*, shows that the outgoing President has lost ground to the benefit of M Mitterrand, not of M Chirac, whose gains are made at the expense of M Debré, not of M Giscard d'Estaing.

The marked advance of the Socialist candidate is not due to the disaffection of Gaullist voters who have never before come out so strongly in favour of the President, but to an ebb of centre-left voters' disaffection by his proposals in



Mr Mariusz Labentowicz (front bed) and Mr Jan Rulowski (back), the leaders of the Bydgoszcz branch of Solidarity injured in Thursday's police raid, being visited in hospital by the union's senior regional officials.

Solidarity debates the strike pros and cons

Bydgoszcz, March 23.—Solidarity's leadership convened an emergency session today and a senior union official said he expected a decision to stage a general strike in response to the Government's tough stance over Thursday's police attack on Solidarity members in Bydgoszcz.

If such a decision were adopted, he said, then the talks between the Solidarity leadership, headed by Mr Lech Walesa, and the Government team, led by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, might not resume on Wednesday, as planned.

"We expect the decision to

hold a general strike will be taken by the national coordinating commission," the source said.

He confirmed earlier reports that Mr Rakowski threatened Mr Walesa during their talks on Sunday with the possibility of a Soviet invasion. The authorities wanted to frighten him, he added.

He also said that it was true that Soviet-led Warsaw Pact military exercises going on in and around Poland had been extended. "That's OK," he said. "It means they won't invade the country."

There was no way to confirm this, however, as no concrete information has been released officially on the exercises.

Union sources said the emergency meeting dealt with a review of the situation in Bydgoszcz, a discussion of the farmers' attempt to register their own independent union and a decision on whether to call a general strike.

Delegates issued a communiqué emphasizing that they supported the farmers' demand and did not want "a half-way house" solution.

Initially, mixed signals emerged from the meeting as

to whether there would be a strike. One source said there were "voices" calling for a strong union response to the Bydgoszcz incident, but another predicted that there would not be a general strike call.

Local Solidarity branches all over the country heeded the national praesidium appeal to hold off on strikes or other protests pending the decision of the coordinating commission.

The local Bydgoszcz branch, together with several others, criticized Mr Walesa and the national praesidium as being "too mild." —UPI and AP.

Lira devaluation draws communist fire

From Peter Nichols Rome, March 23

The sharpest but not the only allegation of ineffectual behaviour by Signor Arnaldo Forlani's Government after the devaluation of the lira today from the communists.

The administration, in the words of Signor Fernando di Giulio, the Communist Party's leader in the Chamber of Deputies, is ineffectual. It is a "judicial fiction."

Corriere della Sera, a Milan newspaper that could not be accused of favouring the communists, comments of a refusal by the political parties to adopt unpopular decisions for fear of losing support, the local government elections fixed for the spring.

Signor Renato Altissimo, a senior Liberal, said today that the Government had devalued under the pressure of a situation "become unmanageable by its own negligence and against all the promises it had made."

There were rumours last week that the Government might not survive last night's emergency meeting of the Cabinet.

The fears for the Government's future were mainly caused by clear signs of differences among the four parties comprising the coalition. On Friday the Government was placed in a minority twice in Parliament, once on income tax concessions. The Government's proposal was defeated in favour of a communist amendment.

The devaluation and the rise

in interest rates came at a moment of particular pessimism. Public opinion was shocked by the verdict on Friday of the Catanzaro Court of Appeal which acquitted the people sentenced to life imprisonment by a lower court for being responsible for an explosion in a Milan bank on December 12, 1969 which left 12 dead and 100 injured.

Today the public prosecutor gave notice of his intention to appeal to the supreme court. It is estimated that the court of cassation will need a further two years before reaching its verdict. One of the men sentenced to life imprisonment has already been released.

Fears of unrest, page 15

US admits talks did take place with S Africans

Washington, March 23.—Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the American Representative to the United Nations, met secretly last week with a senior South African military intelligence officer, the State Department and Pretoria officials said today.

The statements directly contradicted earlier assurances by the State Department that no members of the South African military delegation had met any senior American officials.

The Kirkpatrick meeting with Lieutenant-General van der Westerhuis, head of South African military intelligence, took place on March 15 in New York.—UPI.

Leading article, page 13

Vietnam war veterans pay heavy social price

From Michael Leapman New York, March 23

Men who fought in Vietnam suffer from more social, psychological and medical difficulties than those of their age who did not, according to a Government study published today. Men who were involved in actual combat are the worst affected.

The eight-year study by the Centre for Policy Research here was published today in five volumes. It began as a privately funded project but was later taken over by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Veterans' Administration, both Government bodies.

There are 2,800,000 men in America who fought in Vietnam. A sample of 1,340 was taken for the study. Of these, about a quarter had fought in Vietnam, a quarter had served elsewhere and half had no military history.

Those who had been in Vietnam were found to have greater problems with drink, drugs and crime than the others. They also had trouble getting jobs and forging relationships.

The findings conflict with a view previously expressed by the Veterans' Administration that former Vietnam soldiers had generally adjusted well to civilian life. Mr Bob Muller, the executive director of Vietnam Veterans of America, commented: "It finally provides an absolutely clear mandate for programmes to be developed to meet the continuing needs that Vietnam Veterans have that result directly from their military service."

A plan to establish centres to help former servicemen practically and psychologically is one of the Government projects threatened with cancellation in President Reagan's latest round of budget cuts.

Amid a mass of statistics, the report shows that half the Vietnam war veterans were able to get white collar jobs, compared with 69 per cent of others in their age group. Unemployment among black former soldiers is especially high.

Only 20 per cent of the white war veterans completed college degrees, while among blacks only 7 per cent. Of those who had been involved in "heavy combat," 24 per cent have been arrested for crimes, compared with 14 per cent of their overall age group.

Phantom crash
Ansbach, West Germany, March 23.—A United States Phantom fighter crashed into a mountain on a training flight over Bavaria today, killing both pilots.

Has your company grasped the huge sales opportunities in Western Europe?

There's no doubt that to export to Western Europe, you have to take the task seriously.

You need to analyse the markets, assess their potential, establish channels of sales and distribution.

But when you think about it, aren't these exactly the same disciplines you would follow when approaching the home market?

There are, however, some very positive differences. Take size for example. The rest of Western Europe has five times the population of the U.K. and more than six times the buying power.

They're no strangers to our products either.

Already almost 60% of our exports find their way to Western Europe, which must prove that problems can be overcome and that our products can and do compete very well when given a chance.

If you would like to find out more about the opportunities for export to these affluent, accessible and mostly tariff free markets there's a wealth of information available to you.

The sources can be obtained through your regional British Overseas Trade Board office, or if you prefer, you can write to the B.O.T.B. at the address below.

There's a lot of money being made in Europe. The question is, is your company getting its share?



Exports to Europe. They're worth looking into.

Exports to Europe Branch, British Overseas Trade Board, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement is renewed without fanfare as political relations remain frosty

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 23

Sir Curtis Keeble, the British Ambassador in Moscow, today signed a new Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement, extending for another two years arrangements that bring some 160 British students and 20 teachers to the Soviet Union each year. The agreement also provides for prestige tours by orchestras and theatre companies in the two countries.

The new agreement differs little from the present one expiring next week. But one telling detail has been altered: after a week of negotiations, the British side succeeded in having the word "friendship" removed from the preamble, and both sides now declare that the agreement serves to strengthen only such things as understanding and mutual cooperation.

The change, small but symbolically important in the cool post-Afghanistan phase of Anglo-Soviet relations, comes at a time when it might otherwise look as though Britain is resuming the dialogue with Moscow, so sharply cut back in January last year.

On Wednesday, Mr Julian Bullard, a Deputy Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, is coming here for two days of talks with a Soviet deputy foreign minister, as part of a regular bi-annual political exchange.

Last week, Sir Curtis had a rare interview with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and earlier this month Mr Viktor Popov, the Soviet Ambassador in London, in an equally rare interview, delivered a message to Mrs Thatcher from President Brezhnev.

After a preliminary meeting in January, British trade officials will also be coming to Moscow in May to talk about the development of trade between the two countries.

All this gives an impression

that Britain, the West European country that took the toughest line over Afghanistan, is ready to resume normal dealings with the Russians. It is a false impression. Mr Brezhnev more accurately summed up Anglo-Soviet relations at the recent party congress when he said that they were "stagnating."

The Soviet leader maintained that this was not the Russians' fault, and suggested Moscow was keen to see a thaw in the present frosty relationship. But Britain, which has traditionally had distant ties with the Russians, and alone of the main Western countries has no important historic, trade or political links with Moscow, does not see any real change in Soviet policies that would lead to such a thaw.

Whereas West Germany has a vital need to keep open its channels of political communication to the East, however serious the international situation, France believes it has a special role to play as a cultural and political bridge to Moscow, and Italy enjoys substantial trade with the Russians. Britain on the other hand has nothing of substance to link it with the Soviet Union.

Britain's relations with Moscow are, therefore, largely determined by the overall world situation. And the present Conservative Government takes a tough line with Moscow for ideological reasons, while being seen here as the closest of Washington among America's West European allies.

When Sir Curtis, following a request last month, saw Mr Gromyko, Afghanistan and Soviet policy were prominent in their brief talk.

The Russians, however, are eager to divorce such matters from bilateral relations and do not admit that Afghanistan or Poland can or should have any influence on them. The Tass report of the meeting said the

Russians were eager to see better ties with Britain, and were themselves making an effort to achieve this. The Soviet press has recently spoken of the need for greater cultural contacts and on every occasion the Russians are eager to use official contacts to give an impression of business as usual with London.

This is precisely what Britain wishes to avoid at present. But, on the other hand, British recognizes that a dialogue of some kind must continue, and is therefore going ahead with the meetings which all happen to be clustered in the space of a few months.

The Soviet Union would not worry if Britain did freeze political contacts altogether. The country is of importance to Moscow only in a negative sense, as a key member of the Nato alliance.

The Russians have no need to woo the British, and it suits them to have a Western country that can be held up as an example of decadent capitalism, social unrest and economic decline. The Soviet press constantly portrays Britain and British policies in a very poor light.

But the Russians, like the British, do not want to disrupt established channels of communication. Though the channels may be clogged at present—no one is seriously expecting the Russians to signal any change in Soviet policies during their talks with Mr Bullard—they exist still to be used when needed.

But the time is not ripe for any expansion of the cultural exchanges, nor does Whitehall favour government participation in bringing large Soviet ballet or theatre groups to Britain, as this would probably be taken by the Russians as a signal of the end of British disapproval of Soviet policies in the political arena.

Surveys show extreme right yearning for Führer state and hatred for democracy

Spectre of Nazi past rises again to stalk West Germany

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 23

When West Germany needs is a "Führer" or a strong single party; politicians are layabouts and philanderers; the Bundeswehr is a bunch of hippies. This, according to a survey, is what one in eight Germans believes.

The same number also think that wealth has ruined the country's moral fibre and that foreign workers are a deadly threat to the race. They believe the Allies started the Second World War and forced an alien drug and disco culture on the Germans, suppressing their natural virtues: decency, morality and love of the fatherland.

One in three, according to another survey, has strong antisemitic prejudices. Nearly half harbour "negative feelings" towards Jews. Twenty-seven per cent believe that "some races are by nature more immoral than others".

The extremists, the survey found, tend to come from small towns and villages or the fringes

of big cities. Many are farmers, few are trade unionists, often they are unskilled workers.

Encouragingly, the survey found that the large majority of extremists were older people, the wartime generation who had not been able to adjust. West Germans under 40 were "largely resistant to any form of neo-Nazism". Only 4 per cent were between 18 and 21.

The antisemitism survey also found that anti-Jewish feelings grew stronger towards the lower end of the social scale.

The two surveys, published during the past few days, would suggest that many more Germans cling to the mentality of the Nazi past than was hitherto believed. But the findings of the first survey have met with some scepticism among public opinion analysts.

They emerged from a study of right-wing extremist commissions by the Chancellor's Office in 1979 amid alarm at increasing right-wing terror attacks and the spread of Nazi-type propaganda and emblems.

For a year an institute in Heidelberg studied right-wing writings and conducted psychological interviews with neo-Nazis, militants, Nazi punks and right-wing students. It compared the results with the views of 6,968 other Germans representing a cross-section of the population.

The results of the first survey, which are being kept under lock and key while they are evaluated by experts in the Interior and Justice ministries, were revealed in the news magazine *Der Spiegel* last week.

Thirteen per cent of the electorate—550,000 Germans—have an extreme right-wing outlook, it found. The main characteristics were "a Nazi view of history, hatred for alien groups, democracy and pluralism and an excessive veneration for the Volk (German people), fatherland and family".

Another 37 per cent of the population had unspecified authoritarian leanings, although they rejected Nazi beliefs, it said.

Two poll analysts, approached independently, were doubtful

whether the right-wing element in West Germany is really as high as 13 per cent. Each put it at around 5 per cent—half the size it was 10 years ago.

The neo-Nazi National Democratic Party polled less than 1 per cent in last October's election.

Typical right-wing extremists, according to the survey, hate anything different from themselves—young people (who should be brought up "like young dogs" with beatings), homosexuals and social misfits. The 4,500,000 foreign workers were a danger to the German race and identity. They want the death penalty brought back, work camps would restore "discipline and order", summary trials, concentration camps and execution would take care of terrorism.

They yearn for a "Führer state" or a single strong party. Democracy is an aberration of thought. Parties and unions damage community spirit. Politicians are layabouts "each with a secretary sitting on his lap" and who represent only

"their own interests and whims". Eighty per cent of journalists "should be put to rest instantly".

The second survey by Badi Panahli, a socio found that 14 per cent of Germans believe that there is a harmful influence on the "Christian-Western" culture.

However, the majority think they are people and good citizens. Extreme right-wingers the Allies and, in part the Americans for the "Germany is in. They for it an alien political; which has destroyed G values

Both surveys contained "insights" into the 37 per cent of citizens with authoritarian leanings had feelings of loss, threatened and power they shared a hostile foreign workers

The Panahli survey, that of social depth or disturbance could aggressive feelings among Germans towards min

Pakistan Day reveals opposition's weakness

From Trevor Fishlock
Rawalpindi, March 23

National Day in Pakistan today, which had been seen as a possible source of trouble for President Zia ul-Haq, instead served as a reminder of the impotence of resistance to his martial law regime.

Apart from one report of a small protest in Karachi—swiftly broken up by police, there were no incidents in the country.

By rounding up more than 1,000 people in recent weeks, and either jailing them or banishing them to the countryside, General Zia has emasculated political opposition.

It was his good fortune, too, that his opponents had presented to him, as if on a dish, the hijacking affair, which has discredited the banned Pakistan People's Party. The affair left his rivals demoralized, frustrated and unpopular.

Moreover, the Movement to Restore Democracy, the umbrella group of political groups that gathered last month to call for General Zia's departure and an end to martial law, has proved to be as fragile as its critics predicted. Three groups have dropped out and the movement's future is doubtful.

It is not so much that the President has gained in strength, but rather that the opposition has shrunk. Considering that the opposition's lines of communication have been effectively severed by the army, there seemed little possibility that anyone would be able to mobilize a big demonstration against military rule today.

Bazaars were bustling and relaxed, and though the police were seen in major centres, they kept a low profile. There was no army presence. General Zia knows full well how important the sight of troops on the streets can be, and he has been concentrating on building a stronger police force.

The centrepiece of the day was a parade in Rawalpindi at which the President took the salute. He arrived in a horse-drawn carriage accompanied by Lancers in scarlet tunics. Applause for him seemed rather less than enthusiastic. He and his guest, President Touré of Guinea, inspected the parade as bagpipers played the

Skye boat song. Generals watched the forces march followed by the rumb tanks and guns, which hoping the Americans will meet in a large way, with modern equipment.

After the military there was a procession of the tableaux showing a cure, spinning, weaving, ing and other crafts and costumes of Pakistanis, was not, however, a woman in the procession

No doubt President Zia confident that after the he has taken the Nations, would pass quietly. Problems remain; he failed to find some way commencing the political democratic dimension, a has not responded to demands for a free press, new Cabinet is not take ously because the civilis it are political nonentity

Meanwhile there is f use and resentment among dent, colleges and un- ries have been closed ic months because of unres students are falling behind their studies and are be increasingly angry. Ex- tions have been post- which means people can their degrees and start in professions.

There is in Pakistan days a sense of stalemate between ruler and ruled. A those who yearn for c there is a certain sullen feeling of defeat.

Anxious India: India h mitted that its relations Pakistan have received a "back", but has blamed it bad for Kuldip Nayyar from Delhi.

The reasons listed in External Affairs Min annual report are: "interference Indian internal affairs, at to raise the Kashmir que in international forums, plans for manufacturing in weapons.

"Attempts to internatio Indo-Pakistani differences Kashmir are in contrav of the Simla agreement n viewed by India as a warding off the pro of normalization", accu to Delhi.

The rift between India Pakistan has been incre for some time, particularly the installation of the R Administration in Washi

Occupation art starts Paris furore

From Charles Hargrove
Ottawa, March 23

An exhibition on the trends of French art from 1937 to 1957 includes a section on the German occupation of France has aroused strong feelings because of the display of three works by Arno Breker, the official sculptor of the Third Reich.

A number of artists invited to take part in this exhibition due to open soon in the Pompidou Centre in Paris, asked in a statement whether the organizers had weighed the consequences of their decision to include him.

The statement which is signed, among others, by Hans Haunting, Wilfredo Lam, Alfred Manessier, Etienne Martin, Edouard Pignon, Pierre Soulez, Antoni Tàpies, Bram van Velde, Zao Wou-Ki, Pierre Alechinsky and Messager, says that "in 1942, thanks to the fire power of Hitler's army, Arno Breker, a mediocre sculptor, occupied the Orangerie."

"At the same time, through-out occupied Europe, artists were prevented from exhibiting their works because they were Jews, members of the Resistance, exiled, or in prison".

"On the one hand Hitler persecuted 'degenerate art' and, on the other, the statement says, he gave his patronage to Arno Breker, his favourite sculptor: in 1931, for the organizers of the Paris-Paris exhibition, 'cultural gangsterism becomes a cultural fact'."

A small relief by Breker and two busts including one of Wagner are to be shown in the section devoted to the German occupation, as well as "Paris-Metro" by Dubuffet, "Les Rues de Paris" by Fougereon, "L'Adieu" by Laurens, "L'Homme qui a Callor" by Georges Gruber and "Les Otages" by Faurier.

Works of artists of the Art group, including Saura Delaunay, who went to Grasse, Surrealists who had fallen back on Marseilles, drawings made in concentration camps, and works by interned German artists, like Max Ernst, Hans Reichel, Hans Bellmer, and Wols. The exhibition is by Breker was a pupil of Maillol and specialized in monumental sculpture. The exhibition of his works at the Orangerie from May to July 1942 was an official occasion designed to boost the policy of collaboration with the Germans.

Softer line in Belgrade on Marxist critics

From Dossa Trevisan
Belgrade, March 23

Six weeks after seven dissident university professors were finally removed from their teaching posts in Belgrade, the Yugoslav authorities have gone back on the decision and agreed to allow the professors to work in the newly founded Institute for Social Research.

The move marks a new approach on the part of the Yugoslav authorities towards Marxist dissidents. It comes at a time when there are numerous other concrete indications of a relaxation of the political atmosphere.

The case of the seven Belgrade professors had been indicative of the regime's attempts to stifle all independent criticism. But this is now changing.

The professors had, in fact, been barred from teaching five years ago but they continued to receive 60 per cent of their pay, while the authorities made repeated attempts to persuade them to accept jobs outside the university in order to prevent them from direct contact with students.

At the beginning of this year, they were finally removed from their posts. But, shortly afterwards, secret negotiations were initiated by the authorities. In order to meet the professors' demand to be reinstated, the authorities set up the Institute for Social Research and invited

them to join with a view to following current developments in Yugoslavia.

This is a sign of changing attitudes. For years the seven Marxist philosophers were fiercely attacked for their orthodox views. As recently as six weeks ago, they were accused of trying to exploit Yugoslavia's economic difficulties for political ends.

Praxis, the magazine founded by the professors, was banned five years ago. However, an international edition of *Praxis* is to be launched next month in Dubrovnik. Professor Mihajlo Markovic, its newly appointed joint editor-in-chief, had his passport seized six weeks ago to stop him from travelling abroad. This decision will now obviously be reversed.

In recent months, many leading Yugoslav politicians have been voicing serious misgivings about the regime's policy towards various critics of the regime who were publicly attacked without being given a chance to publish their views and thus enable Yugoslavs to reach their own conclusions.

The advocates of a dialogue with all who accept the Yugoslav form of socialism point out that the new generation now entering the political scene wants clear answers to current questions and demands the democratization both of society and the party.

West African states unite to tackle conservation

By Tony Samstag

A score of West African states signed a treaty yesterday in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, creating a three-year, \$4.4m (£1.8m) conservation project for the coastal region.

The agreement is the latest in a series of international agreements of the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep), which has instigated similar "action plans" in the Mediterranean, the Gulf, the Caribbean and the Red Sea.

The coast of West Africa suffers from many of the same pollutants that affect European waters: waste oil from ships travelling the offshore corridor from the Indian Ocean to Europe, sewage and industrial effluents from coastal cities, and agricultural run-off

including pesticides and fertilizers.

Scientists are also concerned at the extent of coastal erosion caused by building, land reclamation, and sand and gravel extraction.

Priorities under the action plan would include training in coastal management, the creation of facilities for inspecting tankers before debarking, waste control legislation and environmental assessment.

The West African region, as defined by Unep, includes Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zaire.

Reagan visit fails to resolve Canadian doubts

From John Best
Ottawa, March 23

A pipeline costing \$23,000m (about £3,700m) that appears to be going nowhere and a fisheries treaty that has been torn up are curbing the good relations between the United States and Canada.

The recent state visit here of President Reagan, did little if anything to resolve the two issues.

The pipeline is intended to take natural gas from Alaska's north slope across Canada to markets in the Western and south-western United States.

An agreement by the two countries to pave the way for the huge project, said to be among the largest construction enterprises undertaken, was signed nearly four years ago.

The Canadian Government was, if anything, keener than the Americans, largely because of the stimulus to Canada's economy.

But the project immediately encountered delays in Washington, and it has been ensured there ever since. Barring a miracle the deadline originally

set for completion of the pipeline, January 1, 1983, will not be met. And some people here wonder whether it will ever be built at all. The main problem is financing.

The sceptics were not reassured by what Mr Reagan had to say about the pipeline on his Ottawa visit. Referring briefly to it in his speech to a joint session of Parliament, he said: "I strongly favour prompt completion of this project based on private financing."

The key words are "based on private financing". Potential backers in the United States have been reported to be holding out for some kind of government guarantee for the project, the cost of which has gone up threefold since the agreement was signed.

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian External Affairs Minister, put the recent fact sheet. President Reagan's well-qualified "commitment" and the "assurance" he had given to see the project through.

Common opposition mem-

bers saw the matter somewhat differently.

The Canadian Government is in an especially vulnerable position, because last summer it authorized construction of a so-called "pre-build" portion of the line in southern Alberta. It is to be linked to the main trunk line when and if the latter is built. But in the meantime it will carry Alberta natural gas to America.

For the time being at least a project designed to transport gas from one part of the United States to another has been transformed into a facility to carry Canadian gas to the United States. The pre-build is expected to be completed within months.

The fisheries treaty, signed more than three years ago, established a formula for dividing the catch between American and Canadian fishermen operating off the east coast.

New England senators on the Senate Foreign Relations Com-

mittee in Washington, respond-

ing to constituents who believe American negotiators have struck a bad bargain, blocked ratification of the treaty—and Mr Reagan, recognizing that there was no hope of getting it through, withdrew it from the Senate agenda days before he came here.

Canadian authorities expressed "profound disappointment and regret" at the move, and Mr MacGuigan reiterated an earlier warning that Canada would henceforth seek advance commitments on ratification before signing treaties with the United States. Most observers here are sceptical that this would work.

Meanwhile the Canadian Government is reserving its position on a Washington proposal to refer an East Coast boundary dispute to a panel of the International Court of Justice at The Hague for arbitration. In the past it has resisted suggestions that this might be "decoupled" from the much more intransigent fisheries question, but Ottawa's hand may be forced.

Zurich violence: Police searching young people yesterday for weapons and drugs outside the Free Youth Centre in Zurich which was occupied over the weekend after being closed by the authorities. Sixty arrests were made.

The weekend violence came after the failure to reach a compromise between the city fathers and young activists, who reject what they believe to be Switzerland's bourgeois lifestyle (Alan McGregor writes).

The Zurich Municipal Council had hoped further disorders in the city would be prevented by its announced intention of refurbishing—at a cost of £100,000—the disused Linmatstrasse factory that had served as a

centre for youth, until closed by police last September. These hopes were shattered on Saturday.

An authorized peaceful march with 6,000 participants changed character in mid-afternoon when passing the youth centre. A group cut its way through the barbed wire and several hundred people followed. The march organizers were told that the youths would not be allowed to remain.

Police, using tear gas and water cannon, forced an entry against a shower of bricks. Dispersing through side streets, demonstrators resorted to "guerrilla tactics"—erecting barricades and hurling bricks, steel balls and petrol bombs at approaching police.

Chad rules out early vote on Libya merger

Ndjamena, March 23.—Chad must have a democratically elected Government before it can hold a referendum on the proposed merger with Libya, Mr Ahmed Ayl, the Foreign Minister said.

The time was not yet right for an election. One might be held later this year or next.

A plan to unite the two countries was announced in Tripoli on January 6 after Libya intervened militarily to end Chad's nine-month civil war.

"The interim Cabinet must be succeeded by a democratically-elected Government whose leaders could put the issue before the people in a referendum", Mr Ayl said.

The statement on fusion was a statement about intentions only. At the present moment there is no plan for a referendum.

His comments indicated that the Libyan forces, whose arrival caused international controversy, would remain.

Court hears of plot to oust President of Kenya

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, March 23

A magistrates court here was told today that a Nairobi businessman and another Kenyan had attempted to obtain arms and ammunition from Kenya Air Force personnel in order to remove President Moi, who succeeded the late President Kenyatta in 1978.

Andrew Muthemba, a businessman and member of the Kikuyu tribe, was alleged to have said he was a member of a group which wanted the Kenya Government to "revert to where it had been". President Kenyatta was a Kikuyu.

President Moi is a member of the small Kalenjin tribe. Mr Muthemba is charged with treason (which carries the death penalty), while Dickson Mwiruri, unemployed, is charged with conspiracy to commit treason (which carries a life sentence).

Neither is required to plead at the preliminary inquiry, at the end of which Mr Fidehussein Abdullah, the magistrate will rule whether a *prima facie* case for trial in the High Court has been made out.

Reading the charges to the two accused, Mr Abdullah said that Mr Muthemba had told an Air Force captain: "The big man and a few of his close associates will have to go."

Giving evidence, Captain Ricky Gituchi told the court he had made contact with Mr Mwiruri after a corporal had reported being approached by him. The captain said Mr Mwiruri took him on the roof of a Nairobi office and told him he was a lawyer and a member of the Kenyatta family. "He named a few big names", he said and the group already had grenades and timing devices, Captain Gituchi said.

Kampuchea polls held for first time since 1979

Bangkok, March 23.—Citizens of Phnom Penh went to the polls yesterday to elect people's revolutionary committees in city wards and surrounding villages.

Voting is under way at local level throughout Kampuchea and will lead to the election of a 117-member National Assembly, probably next month, according to earlier reports. The elections are Kampuchea's first since Vietnamese forces toppled the Khmer Rouge Government in January, 1979.

Most of Phnom Penh's 144,548 eligible voters, including Mr Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, Mr Pan Samnang, the vice-chairman, and other government officials cast their ballots early.—Reuter.

Waiter loses £4m tip

Munich, March 23.—A waiter in an Italian cafe here found to his astonishment that he had become a millionaire overnight when a bank draft for about £4.2m was mistakenly credited to his account. When the mistake was discovered, the money was transferred.

Brazilian politicians find it hard to come to terms with the Workers' Party

From Patrick Knight
Sao Paulo, March 23

Senhor Luis Inacio da Silva, "Lula", president of Brazil's Workers' Party (PT), who is free pending his appeal against a two and a half year sentence which is unlikely to be heard before the end of the year, faces more charges under the national security law in Manaus, on April 9.

The charges of incitement to disobey the law, and to class violence, arise out of an incident in the Amazon state of Acre in July. After speeches by Lula and other PT leaders, a man who was alleged to have murdered a union leader was himself murdered. Lula could be jailed for between two and ten years if he is found guilty and, as with the earlier sentence, if ratified, this would remove him from politics for five years after his release.

Senhor Abi Akkel, the Minister of Justice, in recent meetings with party leaders concerning proposed changes to electoral laws, has refused to "save" Lula. The Workers' Party is something of a cuckoo in the Brazilian political nest, and not only the Government but the other parties are hav-

ing considerable difficulty accommodating it.

In recent union elections, the clandestine Communist Party allied itself with the parties of the right to prevent the PT candidate being elected. This seems to be part of an unwritten agreement between General Goulbery do Couto e Silva, the regime's *empenado* rival, and large sections of the army, not to rock the political boat before elections in 18 months time. Spain's recent attempted coup is being given as an example of what can happen if the extreme right is given an opening.

Brazil's proportional representation system is almost certain to be changed to a constituency system similar to the one in Britain. This, according to government managers, is to ensure electoral stability. But it will also ensure that the government party wins far more seats.

The Communist Party, which has submerged itself within the largest opposition grouping, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, is anxious above all to achieve legal status it has been denied for so long, so it will go along with the changes

in exchange for a tacit understanding that it will be legalized later on.

The Workers' Party is badly mired ideologically. So Senhor Inacio says his models Europe's social democrats. However, with or without Lula, the Workers' Party badly had to come into being about this time. It is mainly for its own lack of organization and consistent leader with a sometimes un-

alliance with the church, its powerful and widespread base communities. As it groups are without ideal they are willing to place it selves at the service of Lula party.

The PT is now also gaining considerable support from middle class. So Senhor Luis Inacio, his unpredictability, the that he can't be bought and because of his allia with the Church, hitherto Government's harshest critic a major threat to the st quo. For this reason Government is anxious to remove him from the po cal scene, at least to hub him. So the trials of Lula likely to continue.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

LA CREME DE LA CREME

SECRETARY/ ADMIN ASSISTANT

Our company specializes in new ideas (we introduced Robitex Cubes to the western world). If you are a bright, young all-round secretary with shorthand we would like you to join our small, friendly office in Watling Hill Gate.

Good salary and generous conditions.

For further details ring 727 5664.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY c. \$5500—COMMODITIES

International Stockbrokers in London are looking for a secretary to assist the managing director and his PA in the commodity sales department. This is a prestigious job offering the opportunity to get involved in this exciting financial market where you will be able to use your own initiative and ability to add to the company's success. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

MAYFAIR COMPANY

This friendly and successful company based in beautiful offices is looking for a secretary to assist the managing director and his PA in the commodity sales department. This is a prestigious job offering the opportunity to get involved in this exciting financial market where you will be able to use your own initiative and ability to add to the company's success. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

UNDER FIFTY
to £5,000 p.a.
They are looking for a secretary to assist the managing director and his PA in the commodity sales department. This is a prestigious job offering the opportunity to get involved in this exciting financial market where you will be able to use your own initiative and ability to add to the company's success. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

AGENT/REP

To sell top quality individually made umbrellas, raincoats and outdoor gear, etc., within Home Counties and London area. Please phone Alan D. Gould, Barrett and Bolton International on 01-551 5503.

NON-SECRETARIAL

COMPUTER MARKETING ASSISTANT

This well established computer company which specializes in computer systems is offering a career in marketing. The successful candidate will be responsible for selling and promoting computer systems to various clients. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARIAL

CONFIDENTIAL P/A £6,000

Handle all private matters relating to this highly professional, confidential, and discreet company. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the company's confidential affairs. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

CONTINENTAL WATERWAYS

Recruit bright young person with excellent office and typing skills to work in the marketing department. The successful candidate will be responsible for selling and promoting Continental Waterways products. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY REQUIRED

by wine merchant in Chelsea. Salary £5,000 p.a. plus benefits. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the company's confidential affairs. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

SOUTH KENSINGTON

£6,000. Confidential P/A secretary for a large company. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the company's confidential affairs. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

HOSPITAL Research Dept.

requires Secretary/Assistant (with or without a degree) to assist in the research department. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the company's confidential affairs. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

MEDICAL SECRETARIES

A variety of vacancies including: Receptionist, Typist, and Secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the company's confidential affairs. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS

and other professional firms. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the company's confidential affairs. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

BUYING AGENT

for clothing and accessories. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the company's confidential affairs. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Ltd. 173 New Bond St. W.1. The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the company's confidential affairs. Age 19-35.

Ring 01-428 4833

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

PERSONAL also on pages 22 and 24

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

ROLLS-ROYCE

Phantom 5. Black 1966 screen-seater limousine in outstanding condition. Nominal mileage since fitting of replacement engine and gearbox.

£29,500 o.n.o.

Tel: Wraybury 2470

ROLLS-ROYCE, immaculate Silver Shadow 1970 (N. Chantrel) screen-seater blue with red leather interior. Excellent condition. Nominal mileage since fitting of replacement engine and gearbox.

£27,000—S.A. 01-404 5111

SITUATIONS WANTED

FRENCH SECRETARY/typist: domestic, managing, administrative, typing, etc. Home—W.1. to Box 2998 P. The Times.

FLAT SHARING

S.W.1.—Large, elegant house; own room; £26 p.w.—750 0954.

NORTH MARRUW.—Near tube, own room, £130 p.w. 347 0045.

S.W.7.—Man, own double room; £22 p.w. 440 p.w.—581 0123.

CHILSEA own room luxury flat, own bathroom, new sofa, etc. £25 p.w. 440 p.w.—581 0123.

S.W.5.—Partly self contained flat, own room, £25 p.w. 440 p.w.—581 0123.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FLAT 2

Sculptors' drawings with a life of their own

Contrary to popular supposition, there is no particular reason why a painter or a sculptor should be a draughtsman too. Whether an artist can draw or not certainly does not "prove" anything about his ability in his chosen field. All the same, there are many painters and sculptors whose drawings are compelling, whether merely by-products of the central creation, or conceived as works-in-themselves.

A surprising number of shows around London at the moment bear witness to this. Among

Nicholas Treadwell is the sort of gallery owner who likes to set his artists particular tasks (or throw them specific challenges), so one may guess that most of the drawings in his present show at 36, Chiltern Street (till April 4) were the product of a special request on his part. And some

With an artist as versatile and various as Leonard Baskin, having his first real London show at the Cottage Gallery, 9, Herford Road, Bayswater, till April 4, it is impossible to say what might be the by-product of his attention to the American scene. To anyone familiar with his illustrations for Crow and other books by Ted Hughes will know, one of the most brilliant of his contributions to the book is the illustration of the poem "The Earthman". Otherwise, though familiar almost to the point of being hackneyed in America, he seems to be remarkably little known here. But this show will be a good opportunity to see a graphic sculptor, a master of most graphic processes, particularly wood-engraving and etching, and—though this we can divine only indirectly—a poet of the inner and exterior of the book beautiful through his (alas, at the moment quiescent) Gehenna Press. The marching with Ted Hughes was one of those seemingly inevitable encounters that change our minds: Baskin, too, lives in a world of half-invented, half-forgotten myths where it is impossible to draw clear distinctions between animals and plants and men and many of his most convincing works in all media are those which dramatize the processes of transformation and osmosis—a man becoming a bird, or a bird becoming a man; a plant about to tear up its roots and fly; a man's history with a bear, reached his sixtieth year before being given a compre-

hensive one-man show over here; but obviously, better late than never.

There is little doubt that the three artists represented in the new show at JPL Fine Arts, 24, Davies Street, Bonnard, Roussel and Vuillard (till May 14), or Raoul Dufy at Theo Waddington, Cork Street (till April 16) or Henri Edmond Cross at Hazkitt Gooden and Fox, Bury Street (till March 27), all of them interiors one way or another of the Impressionist revolution, turned on most enthusiastically to colour and regarded full-scale painting as their final and proper medium. And yet it is clear that all of them were obsessive

draughtsmen, too, constantly scribbling down tiny observed details of the world around them in sketchbooks, whether they foresaw some further use for what they noted or not.

More to the point, as far as we are concerned, is the self-sufficiency of the sketches. Oddly, since Cross was primarily a Pointilliste, his line in ink or pencil is crisp and precise, catching details of architecture or human pose and movement with a sureness that is hardly necessary to dilate further on the wonders which may be extracted from the sketchbooks of Bonnard or Vuillard—in the JPL show Vuillard emerges as a supreme

master of the scribble that says it all, though some of the drawings, such as *Les Mains*, a depiction of (presumably) a musician, intended perhaps as a study for an unpainted picture, are wonderful, and of the small finished paintings *La Pelouse*, a symphony in green dots, in unforgettable. Roussel is, of course, less familiar, and though there are a couple of fine drawings, I doubt if you would get much pleasure from his writing. Regarding the paintings, particularly of his Nabi phase, Duffy is, well, Duffy: never profound, sometimes merely formula (you feel he could have turned out those brightly coloured

On the subject of draughtsmanship (along with much else) there is a very revealing show on at the ICA. After you have looked at the show-of-the-book-of-the-television-series-*Arts in Print* downstairs, do not omit to climb up something grimly labelled *A Continuing Process: The New Creativity in British Art Education 1955-1965* (till April 19). It is best to look, then have a look at the sketch through-out accompanying book, then go back. For the interest, not at once apparent, is the participation of such high-powered artists as Victor Pasmore and Richard Hamilton in a scheme of design through the mediums of design in the most participatory way imaginable. Their working drawings, particularly Pasmore's, are beautiful in their own right, and certainly tell us more about the creative processes than volumes of critical prize.

John Russell Taylor

Sir Georg duly made sure that everybody would appreciate these special accesses of invention, likewise the other soprano, Lucia Popp, in easy, elegant, and charming manner, mind me to praise Robert Lloyd's firm, forthright bass line in the *Benedictus*, and the excellent blend of the quartet completed by Robin Leggate.

I mentioned the animated quality of Solih's reading, but it was the energetic and so fine as anything in the performance was the sustained solemn gait of the *Cum sancto spiritu* fugue, sung with bright confidence by the LPO's chorists, who in the *Osanna* sections, as brilliantly restored by that ace detective, H. C. Robbins Landon.

Before the interval, Solti and the LPO were joined by Anne-Sophie Mutter for Mozart's G major violin concerto. She, though still a teenager, was completely mistress of the music, but not fully involved in its particular drama.



"Parade is meant to be an entertainment, indeed I am actually enjoying directing it," says the man in the top hat. "The three pieces are all concerned with survival and that particularly French aid to survival, wit. But I hope, too, that its message will be an invitation to twentieth-century works in the future."

"I remember when we did *Camelites* here," I insisted on opening it as a Saturday matinee. "The normal first night crowd didn't. It went down well and the bookings, which were very poor before that opening, suddenly took a turn for the better. I was of the run a member of the board came up to me and said, 'You're not really attracting a Met audience.' I agreed, and added that we hadn't really

changed the audience, and we just brought new men in," says Carmelites and Parade are the high-water marks of his period at the Met. It is quite evident that he was in total sympathy with the whole idea of production required to stage operas in public demand which in an ideal world they would pass over to others. He was none too keen on the idea of the opera house for *Don Pasquale* but feels that in the end they succeeded; *Aida* and *Rigoletto* on the other hand were a different matter. Dyer has now loosened his ties with the Metropolitan Opera. He is contracted until 1984 for one new production a season (next year it will be another triple bill, almost a

companion piece to *Parade*, devoted to Stravinsky and comprising *Le Rossignol*, *Sacre du Printemps* and *Oedipus Rex* under the supervision of his revival.

I felt the time had come to pull the chair away from the desk and float a little. In any opera house it is administration that is the killer. I had more than enough of that in my life. I was tired of being subjected to the vagaries of singers' sore throats and imminent babies.

"The strike at the start of last season had a crippling effect. No one ever gains from a strike, but it is a disaster. On this occasion they chose Jimmy (Llewellyn), Tony (Anthony Bliss, the general administrator), and myself. It annihilated the shape of the programme we had con-

struced, so that *Parade* became the first true new production instead of the *divertissement* in the middle of the season we have placed it here.

At the moment Dexter is in London preparing Thomas Dekker's *The Shoemaker's Holiday* for the National Theatre. There are indications that despite his understandable administrative chores in New York he would like to run a theatre company. He came very close to moving to the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford Ontario, but his appointments were withdrawn at the last moment on the grounds that the company wanted a native Canadian at the helm.

"I can't say too much about that because the whole affair is likely to go to litigation. But

I will state, though, that I was dealing with a board of quite outstanding incompetence. I had a season planned and a verbal agreement, which was then withdrawn.

"But, yes, I would like my own company. As a director of plays or opera you are a geyser, creating a month or so where your caravan comes to rest. Permanency becomes a luxury, which is why I value my garden house outside New York, with the sea and the sun, where the weekends are spent. So now it is a matter of who offers me the place at the right time. It could have been the Royal Court a few years back.

"There's a world elsewhere". *Carolineau*."

John Higgins

The main event in Mark Huggins's programme raised the question of why Fauré is thought to be a pale, illusive composer fit only for minority audiences. This young violinist released all the Op 13 music this season, so that even when the music was moving at floodtide one thought not of his fine technique but of the potency of Fauré's ideas.

Beethoven's Kreutzer sonata, in A major like the Fauré, is music for the piano and violin to play as if they were one about, and in this work, too, Mr Huggins had an excellent keyboard partner in Robert Spilman. The outer movements were aptly downright, almost forceful, and the sense of melodic direction was maintained despite the long and highly decorated central variations.

Most recitalists nowadays do not consider Saint-Saëns's Introduction, Op. 10, and Rondo Capriccioso, Op. 28, worth the merit their attention, but Mr Huggins played it with an

attractively aggressive sparkle carried off by exhilarating precision in Rachmaninov's performance he displayed a lovely tone, sensitively inflected, and a strong feeling for melodic line. The form was again evident in the way the long, originally vocal line in the first half of the movement was an admirable clarity and decisiveness of phrase in Bach's unaccompanied G minor sonata also, and the fugue even generated a dancelike momentum.

Etzuko Terada moved among the Austro-German classics with a more fully justified confidence than many oriental pianists. The sectional form of Mozart's Fantasia K475 was matched with an air of seeming spontaneity, the richness of its inspiration widened the scope and thoughtfully varied tone. The initial *Molto moderato* of Schubert's sonata D960 became too turbulent too soon but later some very delicate perceptions of the wide world, as was a grasp of the wide scope of this movement's structure.

Takemitsu's *Les Yeux Clos* of 1979 offered exquisitely cultivated, impressionist sounds but without much behind them. It was as well that this was played before, not after Debussy's *Images II*, which, composed 72 years earlier, used a comparable sort of keyboard writing to considerably more purpose. Far from being a mere exercise in success with pieces like *Et la Lune descend sur le temple qui* tend to confirm the genuineness of Debussy's original affinities. Here and in *Cloches à Traders les Feuilles* Miss Terada obtained a lush sound, clearly by a judicious use of hair, and a meaningful differentiation of the several levels of texture. Her fingerwork scintillated, also, in Chopin's *Grande Polonoise Op 23*, but this piece was shown to have been written for the best of the obvious element of display, is glossed over in many performances.

Max Harrison

Joan Chissell
For a Sunday afternoon piano recital Fou Ts'ong's programme was ideal. It was not too recondite, too virtuosic or too long, and he was rewarded with an almost sold-out hall.

There were some surprises in store, all the same, starting with his unexpectedly bold handling of Mozart. The D minor Fantasy, K397, emerged almost as demonstratively romantic as if an Op 31 by Beethoven. In the C major Sonata, K330, Mr Fou seemed equally anxious to re-

nounce all finicky elegance for the much more basic Amadeus-evoked by Peter Shaffer just round the corner. The spirit was invigorating even if the sound itself (except in the Andante) lacked the limpid delicacy of a Strauss.

In the past Mr. Fou has not been as closely associated with Beethoven as with the composers monopolizing his second half, Chopin and Debussy. So he is even bigger surprise for many of the more sophisticated listeners who well have heard Beethoven's late A flat Sonata, Op 110, where with simple poise and perfect sense of proportion he got to the heart of things and there were no more convincing words than "where else in the world, anywhere else in the world, but here, here, here, here."

He found the final mellowness

of tone for its benignly lyrical first movement, and allowed the Adagio to plead without forcing the melody (pedalling was very subtle here). The resurgence of hope in the fugal episodes was finely graded.

Ardour was the keynote of the Chopin group, most (even if not all) of them warmly welcome in the resplendent A flat Ballade. In the three Mazurkas of op 59, as also in the posthumous C sharp minor Nocturne, he occasionally seemed to forget the necessity of understatement, though it came from his heart. Debussy's Suite *Bergamasque* brought much brightly dancing finger-work. It is an early piece, and it is right not to veil its nurlings.

Barry Millington

It is no longer a novel concept that much of Bach's music is underpinned by dance rhythms. But translating that realization into practice in the *St Matthew Passion* requires a certain boldness: it is that that

performance did not, sadly, use original instruments, but the several appeals to bowing, phrasing and other matters in tune with the best modern thinking.

Nor, over the years, has he been afraid to encourage non-established talent: Penelope Walker, a Kathleen Ferrier prize-winner, here replaced the indisposed Paul Esswood, and tackled the arduous alto role with a maturity that gave both satisfaction and promise of even better to come.

WILLY RUSSELL'S
NEW COMEDY

EDUCATING RITA

The magnificent choruses that open and close the first part are among the most affected in Dr Steinitz's interpretation. The libretto of "Kommt, ihr Töchter, die gilt es zu hören" gives notice that the performance is not going to be one of massive Teutonic proportions. But Steinitz shows how an understanding of Bach's harmonic rhythms can reveal the profundity of his inspiration no less, and probably a great deal more, than a more traditional performance of the ponderous kind allows.

Stephen Roberts and Jennifer Smith, in the bass and soprano parts, were irreplaceable: Mr Roberts's expressive line was heard at its most telling, particularly in "The Lord's Prayer" and "Kreus" (with *gamba obbligato*), while Miss Smith's control made even the three bars of her final contribution a breath-taking moment. She is surely one of the finest singers of the 20th century in this country. Miss Goldschneider was the tenor, John Noble the insensitive Christus and Ian Partridge an eloquent Evangelist. The LBS were, for the most part, secure and responsive to the text, the Steinzeit Players, as always, reliable both as soloists and in ensemble.

COMEDY OF THE YEAR
THE SWEET Award

A MARVELOUS PLAY
PAINFULLY FUNNY
SUNDAY TIMES
QUITE ASTOUNDING
TIME-OUT
STALLS FROM £270
PICCADILLY
THEATRE

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

(Macmillan, £8.95)
The films of John Huston are more varied than those of most major directors. There is little visual evidence to link them. The dazzling style of his near-perfect 1941 debut, *The Maltese Falcon*, would appear to have little to do with the man who made the overambitious *Moby Dick* in 1956, the absurd *The Bible... In The Beginning* in 1966 or who arrived at the modesty of *Fa City* in 1973. To surprise us further, his next film will be the musical *Annie*.
This biography, while provid-

ing the facts of his life, endless anecdotes about actors and an authorized version of the making of his films, reinforces the belief that Huston's main concern has always been to be a director with whom fine actors are pleased to work and, just as important to him, a director who respects the original text in translating novel or play to the screen.

Huston was the first to pair Peter Lorre with Sydney Greenstreet, the sinister Laurel and Hardy of films noir. There was a series of splendid films with Bogart, topped by an unlikely team of Bogart opposite Katharine Hepburn in *The African Queen*, resulting in acting beyond the sum of their parts. Unexpected casting was also the key to *The Misfits*, successfully linked the disparate talents of Marilyn Monroe, Clark Gable and Montgomery Clift.

has not always produced a similar return. Arthur Miller's dense script for *The Misfits* had to be overcome by the acting. Frank Capone's version of Claude Cockburn's *On Dangerous Ground* was a hit, but *On a Wing and a Prayer* was not. Neither Ray Bradbury's script for *Moby Dick* nor Christopher Fry's for *The Bible* could save them from doom.

A third element of Huston's career has been his radical instincts. He became a critic of his own country and American values by default. McCarthyism chased him away from the United States—"It has been pouring rain here, leaves dropped, grass withered, and the sky over my country"—to Ireland and, he maintains, a continent

For those who betrayed their friends, His two wartime documentaries were uncompromising in telling the truth about the misery caused by war.

For such an intelligent and liberate man, who wrote superior scripts early in his career and who adulated the writing of Hemingway and Eugene O'Neill, it is disappointing that this book reads as if transcribed from a taped interview conducted by an anonymous ghost, perhaps the William Keat credited in the introduction. A writer of Huston's skill should have either written the book himself or given his blessing to an official biographer.

Nicholas Wapshott

SPORT

Keegan and Francis assured of places

x
spondent

England will offer a variety of opportunities by tomorrow's friendly international match between Spain and the home team, mainly, the chance to see the players against the hosts of next year's World Cup final competition. The Spaniards, who are made up of players of unproven full international ability as well as those who have been away from the international scene.

Manager, Ron Greenwood, will surely be delighted that when he announces his team today, Keegan's name can appear for the first time since his arrival in the England squad. Keegan, who has won the European championship and Francis will add his luminous talent to the attack, against 10 games in the last season, against Spain in Barcelona a year ago. If there is some speculation surrounding the other players, Keegan's name is well assured of their places.

Mr Greenwood's clues yesterday

[illegible][illegible]

benefits of having every country under badminton is played under one controlling authority far outweigh other considerations.

The last two political issues that have caused some controversy were the familiar subjects of Taiwan and South Africa. The Indonesians agreed to be known as the Indonesian Badminton Federation while the South African delegates were an understanding that his country would not enter the world badminton championships or the Thomas and Uber cups, in the immediate future.

More will be known about the Chinese standards after their sixteenth world badminton tournament in May. But their presence at the major championships in future years could mean that the Indonesians are dominant as they have been in recent years. It is too late for the Chinese to play in this year's All England at Wembley tomorrow.

head with er surface

The Bolivians had little to offer in the first half. They packed defence and their attack was only redeemed by some brilliant saves from their goalkeepers Jimenez and three goals from the Zico.

Of Zico's goals, one was a penalty, one rebounded into the net off a defender's head and the third was a free kick. Argoncone scored a penalty in reply.

Argentina's chances were 18, 1964 and 1970, have never failed to reach the finals. This year's qualifying matches against Venezuela and Bolivia did not realise their abilities.

They saw heavy weather in the mountains, with a beating rain.

The main problem of Guy Thy, the Belgian manager, is his strategy now that Van Moer the Belgian captain has pulled out with a knee injury. Mr. Thy said:

The reason was a hole above the main out-of-court line, to accommodate one or two television cameras and also to relay the action to a screen at the television set in the press box. The pressmen prevalent in March 1968 were surprised to find the lawyers arrived in court from behind the evergreen oaks in the courtroom park.

When the judge is in action on the bench the only wonder is that he can see what is going on below him. He has no way of knowing the lower reaches of the frontman's wall with widespread perforation through which

The rankings say that elite rival at present is Zaman. The general opinion the other hand, insists Jahangir Khan is the player most has to fear. Opinion than rankings, was also confirmed last evening. Jahangir beat Zaman by the ordinary margin of 5-0, 9-2 in only 26 minutes. It played as if convinced that victory was the only possible one—and for much of the Zaman's game suggested it felt exactly the opposite.

made it all the easier for the naïve Thomas. Graham is a different proposition. In 16 professional bouts, Graham does not look nervous for trouble. He is clever at staying out of range and circling to the right and left. Thomas, who is cautious, is taking the bait. All things are going his way. So he looks like a contest between two styles: Thomas slipping and dodging, Graham upright and jabbing from the right hand. The contrast would make it an interesting contest.

Thomas is difficult to hit cleanly and Graham may find himself in a bit of trouble. He is a fighter that would be the victim of a Thomas pocky dancing punches, especially the left hook, and he is not a fighter that would throw down his opponent in the early rounds and, from about the fourth round, be bawling off the top gear. Even though Graham, 26, is 11 years younger, he may be doing all the putting towards the end of the fight. Thomas's greater experience will take over.

[illegible][illegible]

Argentina	628	Japan	individual	25	55
Armenia	1	Kenya	1	1	1
Brazil	1	Madagascar	1	1	1
Canada	1	Malawi	1	1	1
Chad	1	Malaysia	1	1	1
China	1	Marshall	1	1	1
Czechoslovakia	1	Mexico	1	1	1
France	1	Moldova	1	1	1
Germany	1	Montenegro	1	1	1
Ghana	1	Norway	1	1	1
Guinea	1	Poland	1	1	1
Haiti	1	Romania	1	1	1
India	1	Saudi Arabia	1	1	1
Indonesia	1	Soviet Union	1	1	1
Italy	1	Taiwan	1	1	1
Japan	1	Thailand	1	1	1
Korea	1	Turkey	1	1	1
Laos	1	U.S.S.R.	1	1	1
Lebanon	1	Uganda	1	1	1
Libya	1	Ukraine	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	Uzbekistan	1	1	1
Malawi	1	Vietnam	1	1	1
Malaysia	1	Yemen	1	1	1
Maldives	1	Zambia	1	1	1
Mali	1	Zimbabwe	1	1	1
Moldova	1				
Mongolia	1				
Morocco	1				
Mozambique	1				
Nepal	1				
Netherlands	1				
Nigeria	1				
North Korea	1				
North Vietnam	1				
Oman	1				
Pakistan	1				
Panama	1				
Paraguay	1				
Peru	1				
Philippines	1				
Poland	1				
Portugal	1				
Romania	1				
Russia	1				
Saudi Arabia	1				
Soviet Union	1				
Sri Lanka	1				
Sudan	1				
Switzerland	1				
Taiwan	1				
Thailand	1				
Turkey	1				
U.S.S.R.	1				
Ukraine	1				
Uzbekistan	1				
Vietnam	1				
Yemen	1				
Zambia	1				
Zimbabwe	1				

[illegible]

By Jim Ralston

Ronnie Howard, a master at Bradley College, will umpire this year's Boat Race (April 4, 1 pm).

Howard will have to accept Oxford's starting technique, which in recent years has been a bone of contention.

The Cambridge president, James Palmer, has particularly asked the umpire to be sure the start is fair. "I want to know if it is really a fair start," he asked.

Reply: "The start has been normally fair, but it never appears to be so because the difference between the two sides is so small."

So it was either a case of the Oxford and Cambridge presidents not knowing the difference or Cambridge finding a new one less than two weeks before the race.

Howard describes in his letter the start as "fair" and "appear fair as well as being fair."

The starting techniques used by the visiting Boat Race crews are based on the same traditional scullers. Oxford were taught their start by Ted Phelps, one of the last of the professional rowers.

[illegible]

...and one draw with 30 knockouts. It was his fifth defense of the title in less than a year. Mustang, 27, from Leo, has lost one fight, against the former WBC featherweight champion, Manny Lopez, two years ago.

Sanchez says he is ready to take on any challenger, against the champion, Wilfredo Gomez, of Puerto Rico. —Reuter.

Los Angeles, March 23.—Muhammad Ali received nearly a million of illicit money for the use of his name by a sports promotion company, which is being prosecuted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Los Angeles Times. But the newspaper says that Ali did not know about the illicit nature of the money.

Cheques cashed by the former champion were drawn on the Wells Fargo Bank in Los Angeles, which is the loan company, MAPS, of stealing \$3.1m by a form of computer fraud using the banks' central computer system to transfer the money to another. —Agence-Fresse.

at Borovetz (Bulgaria), March 23. The final week of competition for the World Cup starts tomorrow with the men's contest and opens with Switzerland's Erika Hess set to establish a new record in the women's slalom.

A two-month battle between the United States, the Soviet Union, and the Federal Republic of Germany for the title of World Cup slalom events here tomorrow will be won by Austria's Marie-Therese Stadler, it is sure of the women's cup, her 19-year-old compatriot Erika Hess is the favorite to score her sixth consecutive victory.

The World Cup season ends this weekend in Lans, Switzerland, with a series of three parallel slalom events counting only for the Nations Cup.

Switzerland's Erika Hess, the two-prize winning slalomist, has 23 points in overall standings against Stenmark's 260. If Maehr scores a victory in either the slalom or giant slalom, she will seem assured of the World Cup.

	Depth (cm)		Piste	Conditions		Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	
	L	U		piste			°C	
Andermatt	80	330	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	4	
Good skiing on upper slopes								
Avoriaz	150	240	Fair	Heavy	Slush	Rain	3	

Elliott surprise choice in British sextet

Britain's former principal national coach, Bohumil Janousek, who coached Cambridge in the last two Boat Races, accents the Oxford technique as that used by

alternates each year. Mr Hor rumped in Cambridge's 1975 and for Oxford's 1977 and victories.

Yesterday Oxford took the off after their weekend haul against the national eight. In afternoon Cambridge paddled

Las Vegas, March 23—Salvador Sanchez, of Mexico, beat Roberto Canchaco, of Spain, yesterday, to win the WBC's featherweight title when he referee stopped the bout in the fourth round. From the start there was little doubt that the Spaniard would demolish the wild-eyed European champion.

Sanchez floored Canchaco in the first round with a right hand and with a left short to the head. The Spaniard, the WBC's number-one contender, then landed a right hand on Sanchez's forehead and a left jab to his chest. Sanchez immediately pounced again and turned the challenger's head until he had a half 60 seconds to the round.

The champion was never in doubt and began rocking Canchaco in the eighth round with a left jab to the chin and a right assault in the ninth when a left uppercut to the jaw, a left jab to the head followed by a right jab to the chin, the Spaniard bobble on his legs.

The win increases 22-year-old Sanchez's record to 37 wins, one draw and one loss.

...and one draw with 30 knockouts. It was his fifth defense of the title in less than a year. Mustang, 27, from Leo, has lost one fight, against the former WBC featherweight champion, Manny Lopez, two years ago.

Sanchez says he is ready to take on any challenger, against the champion, Wilfredo Gomez, of Puerto Rico. —Reuter.

Los Angeles, March 23.—Muhammad Ali received nearly a million of illicit money for the use of his name by a sports promotion company, which is being prosecuted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Los Angeles Times. But the newspaper says that Ali did not know about the illicit nature of the money.

Cheques cashed by the former champion were drawn on the Wells Fargo Bank in Los Angeles, which is the loan company, MAPS, of stealing \$3.1m by a form of computer fraud using the banks' central computer system to transfer the money to another. —Agence-Fresse.

at Borovetz (Bulgaria), March 23. The final week of competition for the World Cup starts tomorrow with the men's contest and opens with Switzerland's Erika Hess set to establish a new record in the women's slalom.

A two-month battle between the United States, the Soviet Union, and the Federal Republic of Germany for the title of World Cup slalom events here tomorrow will be won by Austria's Marie-Therese Stadler, it is sure of the women's cup, her 19-year-old compatriot Erika Hess is the favorite to score her sixth consecutive victory.

The World Cup season ends this weekend in Lans, Switzerland, with a series of three parallel slalom events counting only for the Nations Cup.

Switzerland's Erika Hess, the two-prize winning slalomist, has 23 points in overall standings against Stenmark's 260. If Maehr scores a victory in either the slalom or giant slalom, she will seem assured of the World Cup.

NAME	Depth cm.	State of fish	Weather C
CRABS	120	320	P
Wet snow on all slopes			
Flat	115	320	F
Slush on lower slopes	130	320	F
Kitzbühel	39	175	G
Bare patches on lower slopes	100	175	F
Leck	100	210	F
Worn patches on lower slopes	100	210	F
Serre Chevalier	10	80	G
Slush on lower slopes	130	130	G
Tignes	130	130	G
Bare patches on some slopes	50	160	F
Venven	50	160	F
Good skiing about 1,600m			

In the above reports, supplied by the following Britain, I refers to lower slopes. Below reports have been received:

[illegible]

Y A Special Correspondent
The Sealink International from
to be sent to the United States
full dress rehearsal by the Great
Britain and England teams for
the Millers. The 12
men selected for the Millers have
been divided into two teams
for the Sealink race, headed by
the American, John Herby, and
the one unexpected name is
a senior Great Britain scater
Gilliat, aged 35, of Shaf-
teshire, who was national
winning championship last Octo-
ber. He has considerably less
experience than the other mem-
bers of the team, headed by the Paris-
born John Herby, who has won
five races in France during the

started from an anchored state while the Tideways' sometimes start from a strong stream, the only criterion for a false start must be the Rifle shooting

British team f

our Rifle Shooting correspondent

The first official visit by 15 British team athletes in 1955 to the United States will take place next month. The captain, John Gibbs, a minister at the college, will carry a message from the Governor and the Sports Minister, welcoming the team. The team of 14 leaves on March 15 and will compete in meetings

[illegible]

Mother knew all about the New Party

schools, flying in the face of parents' wishes?" I don't know about parents, but I know a few teachers who would welcome it back.

Alan Hamilton



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

BRITAIN'S SOARING RATES

The rate of inflation is down into single figures and recent pay settlements are following it down. But local authority rates next year are to be 20 per cent higher on average than this year. In city areas where the actual burden on the ratepayer is heaviest, increases are to be greater still: the average increase in London will be over £100, more than four times that in the English shire counties. Mr Michael Heseltine can rely on a sure response from voters and ratepayers when he attacks local government for profligacy as he did once more last night.

The sense that the pain and suffering of the rest of the community are being mocked by a conspiracy of irresponsible council treasurers must tend to undermine hopes that the suffering may eventually be fruitful. It is emptily easy to make a scapegoat of local government, and here is obvious political capital to be gained from doing so two months before the local elections. But the oversimplifications involved risk creating an impression that there is a basic and general conflict of objectives between local and national government, which threatens to frustrate the aims of public policy, and that the national interest requires the Government to act to ring the councils to heel. Mr Heseltine last night drew back a little from his intemperate hinting of last weekend, but he

did not resist the temptation to make scapegoats.

A certain amount of conflict is inherent in the system, as in any relationship between bodies accountable to different electorates. Any Government looks with legitimate anxiety towards the quarter of public expenditure which is dispensed at the discretion of the councils. Any Chancellor wants to see local budgets contribute to a fall in inflation by adopting his own optimistic predictions about the inflation rate; any borough treasurer wants to cushion himself against deficit, remembering what has come of Chancellors' predictions in the past. If central grant underestimates actual need, the excess falls in its entirety on the rates, imposing a disproportionate percentage rise on them.

This year the usual tensions have been multiplied by the unpredictable vagaries of Mr Heseltine's ill-conceived budget system, and by the multitude of successive spending targets proclaimed by the Government. The crisis in public spending is extreme, and it is right and proper that the local as well as the national sector should make its contribution. In manpower terms, Mr Heseltine rightly pointed out that local government is still not making savings even on the limited scale achieved by the Civil Service: few will believe that it is all sinned and no far which has

escaped. But he gave only grudging credit to the fact that actual spending on the local level has been falling steadily since 1979 while central spending has been rising, and that in almost all years almost all councils have met the targets that Governments have requested.

It is not in the treasurers' departments that the most serious problems of local government lie. The basic problem is one of political control, and its acutest effects are concentrated in a relatively small number of large metropolitan authorities. Partly because of the institutional power enjoyed by council employees' unions and partly because the rating system in those areas shields most electors from the financial consequences of their representatives' extravagance, a dangerous problem of accountability has arisen. Weakened contact with the electorate also gives the opportunity for the inroads made so successfully by the extreme left in the Labour parties of several large cities. These problems, among others, have led both Labour and Conservative parties to declare that they oppose rating as a tax—though neither has proposed a wholly convincing alternative. But the erosion of accountability leaves local government more and more vulnerable to attacks on its autonomy.

RISKS IN ANGOLAN ADVENTURES

It was to be expected that the South African government would use its utmost influence to influence the formulation of the new Reagan policy for southern Africa. The South African government has been duly briefed by South African generals and intelligence officers; Mr Dirk Jurgens has explained the prospects for a United Nations-supervised settlement in Namibia to the Turnhalle Alliance views; and Mr Jonas Savimbi is expected in Washington this week to report on the strength of potential of his guerrillas' assistance to the Angolan communist government in the strategic southern highlands that surround Namibia.

They, and no doubt other South African voices in Washington, take their cue from Mr Reagan's past statements which loudly emphasize the importance of South Africa to the eastern camp in an East-West struggle. It was the expectation that these sympathetic noises could be translated into overtly South African policies after Mr Reagan's election that strengthened Pretoria's resolve about the Geneva conference for implementing the western arm of a Namibian cease-fire elections. The Reagan administration is rightly determined to oppose actively further encroachments by Russia or Cuba in areas of vital western interest. The problem is to apply this otherwise unexceptionable strategy to the local complexities of Afghanistan, Latin America or Africa. In Africa, Angola's reliance on Cubans and Russians cannot be separated from the underlying struggle of black Africa and its allies against South Africa and its apartheid structure. South Africa's policy is to arrive as possible—and indefinitely if that is possible. The current election campaign makes clear that South Africa's survival and the maintenance of its racial policy are seen as one and the same objective. To survive, white

South Africa relies on its immense economic strength—overwhelming strength in relation to its neighbours—and its considerable military power; but Pretoria's long-standing ambition is to have American endorsement for its stance (much as Israel has had). It is this that gives Washington its leverage.

When Washington was co-operating with its allies in getting a settlement in Namibia even at the risk of installing a communist-influenced Swapo regime in Namibia, Pretoria was reluctantly along with the plan, hoping that thereafter it would have American backing in the final stage. Now that Mr Reagan seems to place his priorities on stopping communism on the Namibian border or even inside Angola, Pretoria naturally presses the advantages of what is its own preferred policy for African survival.

The western plan, if the United States returns to it, has obvious risks. An eventual victory at the polls for Swapo would appear another advance for Russian influence which would be a blow to the prestige of the Reagan administration and the west's posture as well as to South Africa and its security. But it does not follow that Swapo, if it won, would promptly hand the strategic Namibian coastline to the Soviet Union or deny its strategic minerals to the west. Namibia would long remain as much a prisoner of the South African economy as Mr Mugabe complains Zimbabwe still is—and asks the west for £750m to break free. African governments can be socialist without wishing to be catspaws for Russian ambitions. Nevertheless the weakness of the western plan always was that Russia would claim the credit and offer aid for the final assault on white South Africa to which black sentiment everywhere looks forward.

Mr Reagan's alternative is to put pressure on Angola. The South African generals have

scored considerable successes against Swapo in the border war by search and destroy missions deep into Angola. They envisage American support for the Savimbi forces fighting the Angola regular army ("instructed" by Cubans) as a way of finally eliminating Swapo's bases. With Swapo forces thus neutralized Pretoria could hope that Namibia would settle down under Turnhalle leadership. American direct aid (in addition to South African) to Savimbi—assuming this is logistically possible—could make his tribal war a much more credible threat to Luanda.

The object of such a policy would presumably be to induce Angola to consider a comprehensive settlement for the whole region, under which it would reduce its dependence on Cuba and Russia and require Swapo to end its guerrilla war in return for the independence of Namibia and security for itself. It has attractions, but the Luanda government would certainly have to be very hard-pressed to accept a plan that other African states would call a sell-out. Moreover, to Pretoria the main object of such a settlement would be to frustrate the sort of United Nations-supervised elections that would install Swapo in power.

The problem for the West is as ever, in seeking to curb Russian expansion, to avoid siding with South African apartheid against black Africa. The virtue of the West's Namibian plan was that it again postponed the evil day of choosing between black Africa and white South Africa. Even the vetoing of sanctions will not cast that die finally. The risk is that intervention in the Namibia-Angola war might do so. Hitherto the United States has been able to put pressure on South Africa, and can claim indirect credit for some liberalization in labour and social policy there. But to tie itself to Pretoria's chariot wheels would be a drastic reversal.

JOIN THE ARMY AND LEARN A TRADE

he proposal under discussion within the Government which would enable jobless teenagers to join the army for six months is bound to attract adverse comment on the grounds that it shows up the limits of the Government's approach to unemployment. There will doubtless be reference to "work gangs" or "press gangs" and mere speculation about conscription. It may be true that youth unemployment—like war—is too serious a business to be left to the generals; it is also too serious a business for even the generals to be left out of it.

The growth of youth unemployment has obviously accompanied the general rise in unemployment caused by the world recession. It may not at first glance merit preferential treatment over other age groups, at least for economic reasons. In the short term, for instance, it might be argued that the most damaging loss to the British economy comes from the forced idleness of so many young men and women thrown out of work, and it is to their employment that we should look to get the economy moving again. However, the social and economic disadvantages of youth unemployment are very marked, and become more so the further ahead one looks into the future. The first place, the transition from school to working life is an enormously significant and formative period of a person's life. It is true that the vast majority of school-leavers still seem to be managing to effect

this transition successfully; but an increasing proportion of young people is now finding the moment that they become full citizens of our industrial society blighted by the fact that society seems to have no need of them. The social consequences of this alienation may not show up immediately in the conventional indices of the economy, or in voting figures, or even in social trends, but it is there. It cannot be healthy for so many young people to have no obvious social or economic motive to find a constructive role in society.

The second underlying disadvantage of youth unemployment is an economic one. There is no point in the notorious "shake out" theory of unemployment—envisioning the release of human resources from old industries into newer and more productive ones—if much of those resources are untrained and by then untrainable. The youth of today is the seed corn of our industrial and economic future. Britain's eventual economic and social health will only be achieved on the basis of an educated, trained, flexible and mobile work force. Industrial training of all kinds is the essential element in that achievement, and therefore all attempts to tackle the problem of youth unemployment should have a real trade training requirement built into them.

It is sometimes argued, however, that it would be pointless to train young people in skills they might never use. Nevertheless West Germany has found its compulsory apprenticeship

schemes enables young people trained to be better placed than those who are not trained. It is in this context that the military training establishment is so important. Scattered about the country is a network of establishments given over to trade and technical training for recruits to the armed forces. The methods and expertise of that training are recognized to be unrivalled by civilian industry. Why should it not be put to the service of a wider community than the small band of recruits who join up each year? The armed forces have become too exclusive in their attitude to recruitment and part-time service. They tend to think that a trained technician is lost when he leaves the military, instead of recognizing that if he retains some reserve liability for recall in an emergency, the civilian economy gains his skills, while they are not lost to the military. The scheme to send jobless teenagers into the Army to learn a trade could be a modest start towards a massive reappraisal of the way the armed forces could contribute to the future industrial health of the country.

Such a scheme would not of course cope on its own with the overall crisis of youth unemployment. Only a more imaginative approach to all apprenticeship and retraining schemes—if necessary over the institutionalized misgivings and conservatism of the CBI and the TUC alike—can hope to contain the threat that youth unemployment will inflict a permanent scar on all our futures.

Breaking the Civil Service deadlock

From Lord Houghton of Sowerby, CH

Sir, If the Civil Service unions are not careful they will damage a good cause and harm a good name. No one understands their feelings over this dispute or upholds their cause better than I do. At the same time I deplore attempts (The Times, March 20, and advertisement in the Financial Times, March 20) to disrupt the nation's essential revenues by encouraging business unlawfully to "hold on to PAYE and National Insurance deductions from workers' pay packets until the strike is over and use their money to improve their cash flow".

It has evidently come to the situation where the Government is being forced to choose between the duty of Parliament itself to ensure that the nation's essential revenues are not disrupted and the duty of the Government to ensure that the nation's essential revenues are not disrupted.

Before the Priestley commission reported in 1955 it was almost impossible to separate the two. This caused constant friction. The Priestley formula of fair comparability, combined with an official research unit to make it sound and workable, was designed to end this dichotomy. I was chairman of the White Paper which agreed it all with the Chancellor of the day, so I have a personal interest in how this arrangement has served the public service for 25 years.

Now it has gone. Suddenly the Government swept away this shield against unjustly making the Civil Service "an example" in pursuit of political or economic aims. The review almost completed by the Pay Research Unit for 1981 was stopped and the evidence collected was withheld from the unions (and a

court case to obtain it was unsuccessful). Ministers offered less than half the pay award which that evidence was believed to support, and the right to go to arbitration was refused. Only vague indications were given of a revised formula for fixing Civil Service pay for the future. No wonder the Civil Service, from top to bottom, is up in arms.

Nevertheless this does not excuse any action against the state which may stir up public hostility or raise serious constitutional issues. It does, however, call for exceptional steps to heal the breach and restore confidence. This, I suggest, is now the duty of Parliament itself. Fortunately there is a suitable means of doing so readily at hand in the Select Committee for the Treasury and the Civil Service, under the able chairmanship of Mr Edward de Caen, MP, a senior Privy Councillor.

While a select committee would not be an arbitrator, they could at least study the cause of the dispute, take evidence, particularly on the principles to be followed in the near future, and report their conclusions to the House as speedily as possible. It would be desirable and probably essential for the Civil Service unions to suspend all strike action while the committee is in session.

It is, therefore, constitutionally a proper course now to remove the dispute from Whitehall to Westminster. Continuation of strike action would be a disgrace to the Government.

By reducing public administration to a shambles offers no way out. Have the leaders of the unions the will to explore this line of thought immediately, and will ministers respond if they do?

I hope that the select committee may find that this is an occasion for taking the initiative themselves.

I am, etc,
HOUGHTON OF SOWERBY,
House of Lords,
March 23.

Implications of university economies

From Mr Anthony O'Hara

Sir, The Headmaster of University College School writes today (March 18) of hysteria in the vice-chancellors' response to the proposed cuts in university expenditure, claiming by implication that the universities show little sense of the realities of life in the 1980s. He speaks of the universities having been filled in the 1960s with "instant lecturers" and asks how their productivity is assessed.

What is really at issue here which, depressingly, has not been publicly recognized even by the Minister of Education on the Chair of the University Grants Committee, is the nature of university education itself. Are the universities to strive to be complex collaborative communities, to use Leavis's phrase, in which real attempts are made to grapple with the deepest questions of nature and of human life and expression, and to pass on to others the standards and discipline involved in such grappling, or are they to be regarded as additional centres of industrial development and training? The suggestion (reported in The Times, March 15) that many academics like to be judged in terms of outside research contracts implies that academics themselves often favour the latter view, but this should surely not be allowed to become part of accepted policy as ever.

Productivity (as opposed to quality) is a concept not at home in a university of the former type, and this is where the Headmaster betrays his prejudice. Instant lecturers I have never seen, but I have seen a number of them. They certainly get filled but their productivity does not indicate work of the quality of, say, Socrates or Wittgenstein, who, incidentally, would both have failed most current tests of productivity.

What I fear is that in the "realities" of the 1980s, vocationally oriented courses in subjects such as bridge building, business studies, sound recording, hotel management and tourism will be encouraged at the expense of good university departments in such non-productive disciplines as archaeology, theology, Russian studies, classics and oriental languages, without there being any genuine national debate on the underlying philosophy.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY O'HARA,
Department of Philosophy,
University of Surrey,
Guildford,
March 18.

From Mr Geoffrey Strickland

Sir, A lot has been said about the damage that will be done by massive closures in our universities. I wonder whether the extent of the damage has been fully realised, or the extent to which the univer-

sities themselves have been agents in their own destruction.

The Robbins report of 1963, whose recommendations were welcomed by universities and government alike, laid down the criteria by which universities should be judged. The same criteria will now determine whether or not they are going to survive. There is in fact only one criterion and that is student choice.

In its opening paragraphs, the Robbins committee confessed its inability to judge the "national need" of "national need". Throughout the report it consistently refrained from distinguishing between or even naming particular university disciplines. Those school leavers with the appropriate A-level qualifications would go to the university of their choice, and since no other guiding principle was laid down, this could only mean what it has meant in practice, that student choice would dictate which disciplines and which universities would grow and thrive.

Seeking presumably to arouse the least possible disension, the committee said nothing, whatever to indicate that some university disciplines might be intrinsically more valuable than others and, for this reason alone, more beneficial to the nation and the public at large.

Now academically valuable as well as nationally useful subjects like Russian are to be axed, while far softer options survive. The terrible decline of the British university over the past 20 years will be readily apparent.

A new Robbins report is needed more desperately than ever and this time it should be the work of a committee which is not afraid to tell us which particular university studies the nation ought to be prepared to support.

Yours sincerely,
GEOFFREY STRICKLAND,
Department of French Studies,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
Reading,
Berkshire,
March 19.

From Mr M. B. Gleave
Sir, The response to Mr W. Wright (March 17) is that if the Government gave to its university teachers the same treatment that it has given to its civil servants they would be some 40 per cent better off. On the other hand, if the civil servants had been treated the same way as university teachers there might be no need for the further savage cuts about to be imposed on the universities.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL B. GLEAVE,
Baldwin Croft,
36 Church Road,
Levensall,
Barnes,
March 18.

Medical school threat

From Sir John Ellis and others

Sir, We have been astonished at authoritative press reports that London University committees have recommended a reorganisation of medical schools which would involve the decline or closure of the basic medical science faculty at the London Hospital Medical College. This provides all the preclinical teaching in what is the only medical school in the East End of London.

Operating at lower cost per student than any other preclinical school in London except King's. Nevertheless, it provides an efficient modern integrated teaching programme for both medical and dental students of the college. This is made possible by our immediate proximity to clinical buildings of the college, and our accommodation, which has been greatly improved by a recent but highly effective new building completed six years ago and by additional teaching facilities since then. Research, integrating basic and clinical science, is also highly active and productive; recent results of it include major findings about the causes of coronary heart disease, cot deaths and genetic disorders.

The University Grants Committee has purchased land, and has funds

available, for a single building capable of taking more than twice our present preclinical intake on a nearby site between our Mile End clinical facilities and the science departments of Queen Mary College. This would further improve our high cost-effectiveness and provide an exceptionally favourable scientific and medical group for the future in East London.

We realise that the present recommendations only represent another round of advice to the Senate, but there are now signs that hurried decisions may be made before the full facts are known. The East End of London, which has been served by this college and hospital for over 200 years, has exceptional clinical needs and opportunities for medical education. It would be disastrous if decisions affecting the entire future of medical and dental education in the area were taken without due consideration.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ELLIS, J. R. KEATINGE,
D. S. BERNAN, JOHN M. LEDGEMAN
D. COHEN, H. D. RITCHIE,
K. W. CROSS, R. W. TAYLOR,
R. DUCKWORTH, D. W. VENE,
F. R. JOHNSON, E. S. WATKINS,
N. W. JOHNSON
The London Hospital Medical College,
Turner Street, E1.

Disarmament: effects and alternatives

From General Sir David Fraser

Sir, Mr Frank Allaun (March 14), writing as Chairman of Labour Action for Peace, proposes what he calls a "limited step" in disarmament—that the "countries of Western Europe" should unilaterally renounce nuclear arms. It is not clear whether he means only that European nations with independent nuclear forces of their own—Britain and France—should discontinue them, or that in addition, western European nations, including our own, should also reject United States nuclear forces stationed in their own countries—including, presumably, United States nuclear warheads for their own delivery systems, as provided at present.

If he means only the former, Mr Allaun cannot very convincingly write, as he does, "We would not be involved in the immoral act of wiping out, at the touch of a button, millions of innocent civilian lives in another country". Nato's strategy is one of deterrence of war—and of nuclear attack—by possession of the means to retaliate, and if we renounce our nuclear forces, we share responsibility for its strategic policy. The sort of disassociation Mr Allaun implies is not open to an ally.

If, however, Mr Allaun means (and I suspect he does) that western European nations should renounce the presence of United States nuclear forces and nuclear warheads (and there is little rational basis for differentiation between one sort and another, whatever the attempts to place cruise missiles in a particular category) then Mr Allaun must know that this is really a call to dissolve the Atlantic Alliance. One cannot simultaneously enjoy the security provided by powerful ally, and deny to that ally the means to discharge the tasks security demands.

It is worth looking at the world which would result, western European nations unhooked from an American alliance, disarmed (in nuclear, and no doubt other, terms) unilaterally, coexisting in one continent with the Soviet Union, already armed in most respects to a higher level than Nato with the United States counted in: with the Soviet Union enjoying a nuclear arms monopoly, and able to give orders to—indeed, occupying—European nations, including our own, under threat of ultimate sanction and without the smallest fear of retaliation. Is that the Europe Mr Allaun and Labour Action for Peace want? Perhaps it is.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FRASER,
Vallders,
Wainston,
Alton,
Hampshire,
March 14.

From Mr Frank Cousins and Mr John Newton
Sir, More than 20 years ago we were prominent in the opposition to the atomic bomb. Today we believe, because of the nuclear arms race, that the world—and particularly this country—is in far more danger from the possible use of atomic weapons than it was then.

There are tens of thousands of nuclear weapons and bombs in existence; enough to kill the people of the world several times over. Today's atomic bombs are far more powerful than the two bombs that killed 200,000 people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a world where two out of three children suffer from malnutrition or starvation it is intolerable that a million dollars a day are expended on the equipment of the world's armies.

If the cruise missiles are ever deployed in this country they will be under the control of the United States of America. It is, therefore, pertinent to ask, "Who is being defended, and at whose expense?" It has been said that there is no real defence against nuclear weapons, and in the event of a nuclear war the devastation and loss of life in this country would be so great as to make all talk of defence meaningless. Large areas would be made uninhabitable and many people who survived would not escape the effects of radioactive fallout.

It is estimated that more than £6,500m will be expended on the purchase of Trident missiles from the United States, and the replacement of the submarines to carry them. It might be relevant to ask where the money will come from. The obvious answer is from cuts in the public services.

We said 20 years ago that the manufacture and the deployment of atomic bombs containing plutonium, the deadliest and most toxic substance known, was the greatest evil ever prepared on the face of the earth. If that were the only reason, we would dissociate ourselves from it, so far as we were able. But there are other reasons which are nearer to us because of the hazardous consequences for our people and the good earth.

Once created, plutonium, the fuel of the atomic bomb, remains poisonous up to 500,000 years. A medical source has revealed that less than one millionth of a gram of plutonium is a cancer dose. A pound of plutonium could, if it were uniformly distributed, induce cancer in every man, woman and child in the world. Tons of radioactive materials from nuclear explosions and other sources have already been thrown into the environment. The making and deploying of nuclear weapons—even the thought of using them—is calamitous.

Nuclear weapons that will kill millions of people of this and future generations and make large areas uninhabitable are neither politically nor morally justifiable. Yet a new generation is being persuaded by the media and some politicians that the atomic weapons can be justifiably used against enemies of a different political faith.

In the name of suffering humanity, we ask the British Government not to proceed with the deployment of cruise missiles on our land, and we suggest that the Government could put the money for Trident missiles to a much more beneficial use.

The only way to peace is through arms limitation and not arms extension.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK COUSINS,
JOHN NEWTON,
Danby Ridge,
Top Street,
North Witley,
Redford,
Northamptonshire,
March 9.

From Mr Frank Cousins and Mr John Newton
Sir, More than 20 years ago we were prominent in the opposition to the atomic bomb. Today we believe, because of the nuclear arms race, that the world—and particularly this country—is in far more danger from the possible use of atomic weapons than it was then.

There are tens of thousands of nuclear weapons and bombs in existence; enough to kill the people of the world several times over. Today's atomic bombs are far more powerful than the two bombs that killed 200,000 people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a world where two out of three children suffer from malnutrition or starvation it is intolerable that a million dollars a day are expended on the equipment of the world's armies.

If the cruise missiles are ever deployed in this country they will be under the control of the United States of America. It is, therefore, pertinent to ask, "Who is being defended, and at whose expense?" It has been said that there is no real defence against nuclear weapons, and in the event of a nuclear war the devastation and loss of life in this country would be so great as to make all talk of defence meaningless. Large areas would be made uninhabitable and many people who survived would not escape the effects of radioactive fallout.

It is estimated that more than £6,500m will be expended on the purchase of Trident missiles from the United States, and the replacement of the submarines to carry them. It might be relevant to ask where the money will come from. The obvious answer is from cuts in the public services.

We said 20 years ago that the manufacture and the deployment of atomic bombs containing plutonium, the deadliest and most toxic substance known, was the greatest evil ever prepared on the face of the earth. If that were the only reason, we would dissociate ourselves from it, so far as we were able. But there are other reasons which are nearer to us because of the hazardous consequences for our people and the good earth.

Once created, plutonium, the fuel of the atomic bomb, remains poisonous up to 500,000 years. A medical source has revealed that less than one millionth of a gram of plutonium is a cancer dose. A pound of plutonium could, if it were uniformly distributed, induce cancer in every man, woman and child in the world. Tons of radioactive materials from nuclear explosions and other sources have already been thrown into the environment. The making and deploying of nuclear weapons—even the thought of using them—is calamitous.

Nuclear weapons that will kill millions of people of this and future generations and make large areas uninhabitable are neither politically nor morally justifiable. Yet a new generation is being persuaded by the media and some politicians that the atomic weapons can be justifiably used against enemies of a different political faith.

In the name of suffering humanity, we ask the British Government not to proceed with the deployment of cruise missiles on our land, and we suggest that the Government could put the money for Trident missiles to a much more beneficial use.

The only way to peace is through arms limitation and not arms extension.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK COUSINS,
JOHN NEWTON,
Danby Ridge,
Top Street,
North Witley,
Redford,
Northamptonshire,
March 9.

From Mr Frank Cousins and Mr John Newton
Sir, More than 20 years ago we were prominent in the opposition to the atomic bomb. Today we believe, because of the nuclear arms race, that the world—and particularly this country—is in far more danger from the possible use of atomic weapons than it was then.

There are tens of thousands of nuclear weapons and bombs in existence; enough to kill the people of the world several times over. Today's atomic bombs are far more powerful than the two bombs that killed 200,000 people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a world where two out of three children suffer from malnutrition or starvation it is intolerable that a million dollars a day are expended on the equipment of the world's armies.

If the cruise missiles are ever deployed in this country they will be under the control of the United States of America. It is, therefore, pertinent to ask, "Who is being defended, and at whose expense?" It has been said that there is no real defence against nuclear weapons, and in the event of a nuclear war the devastation and loss of life in this country would be so great as to make all talk of defence meaningless. Large areas would be made uninhabitable and many people who survived would not escape the effects of radioactive fallout.

It is estimated that more than £6,500m will be expended on the purchase of Trident missiles from the United States, and the replacement of the submarines to carry them. It might be relevant to ask where the money will come from. The obvious answer is from cuts in the public services.

We said 20 years ago that the manufacture and the deployment of atomic bombs containing plutonium, the deadliest and most toxic substance known, was the greatest evil ever prepared on the face of the earth. If that were the only reason, we would dissociate ourselves from it, so far as we were able. But there are other reasons which are nearer to us because of the hazardous consequences for our people and the good earth.

Once created, plutonium, the fuel of the atomic bomb, remains poisonous up to 500,000 years. A medical source has revealed that less than one millionth of a gram of plutonium is a cancer dose. A pound of plutonium could, if it were uniformly distributed, induce cancer in every man, woman and child in the world. Tons of radioactive materials from nuclear explosions and other sources have already been thrown into the environment. The making and deploying of nuclear weapons—even the thought of using them—is calamitous.

Nuclear weapons that will kill millions of people of this and future generations and make large areas uninhabitable are neither politically nor morally justifiable. Yet a new generation is being persuaded by the media and some politicians that the atomic weapons can be justifiably used against enemies of a different political faith.

In the name of suffering humanity, we ask the British Government not to proceed with the deployment of cruise missiles on our land, and we suggest that the Government could put the money for Trident missiles to a much more beneficial use.

The only way to peace is through arms limitation and not arms extension.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK COUSINS,
JOHN NEWTON,
Danby Ridge,
Top Street,
North Witley,
Redford,
Northamptonshire,
March 9.

From Mr Frank Cousins and Mr John Newton
Sir, More than 20 years ago we were prominent in the opposition to the atomic bomb. Today we believe, because of the nuclear arms race, that the world—and particularly this country—is in far more danger from the possible use of atomic weapons than it was then.

There are tens of thousands of nuclear weapons and bombs in existence; enough to kill the people of the world several times over. Today's atomic bombs are far more powerful than the two bombs that killed 200,000 people in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a world where two out of three children suffer from malnutrition or starvation it is intolerable that a million dollars a day are expended on the equipment of the world's armies.

If the cruise missiles are ever deployed in this country they will be under the control of the United States of America. It is, therefore, pertinent to ask, "Who is being defended, and at whose expense?" It has been said that there is no real defence against nuclear weapons, and in the event of a nuclear war the devastation and loss of life in this country would be so great as to make all talk of defence meaningless. Large areas would be made uninhabitable and many people who survived would not escape the effects of radioactive fallout.

It is estimated that more than £6,500m will be expended on the purchase of Trident missiles from the United States, and the replacement of the submarines to carry them. It might be relevant to ask where the money will come from. The obvious answer is from cuts in the public services.

We said 20 years ago that the manufacture and the deployment of atomic bombs containing plutonium, the deadliest and most toxic substance known, was the greatest evil ever prepared on the face of the earth. If that were the only reason, we would dissociate ourselves from it, so far as we were able. But there are other reasons which are nearer to us because of the hazardous consequences for our people and the good earth.

Once created, plutonium, the fuel of the atomic bomb, remains poisonous up to 500,000 years. A medical source has revealed that less than one millionth of a gram of plutonium is a cancer dose. A pound of plutonium could, if it were uniformly distributed, induce cancer in every man, woman and child in the world. Tons of radioactive materials from nuclear explosions and other sources have already been thrown into the environment. The making and deploying of nuclear weapons—even the thought of using them—is calamitous.

Nuclear weapons that will kill millions of people of this and future generations and make large areas uninhabitable are neither politically nor morally justifiable. Yet a new generation is being persuaded by the media and some politicians that the atomic weapons can be justifiably used against enemies of a different political faith.

In the name of suffering humanity, we ask the British Government not to proceed with the deployment of cruise missiles on our land, and we suggest that the Government could put the money for Trident missiles to a much more beneficial use.

The only way to peace is through arms limitation and not arms extension.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK COUSINS,
JOHN NEWTON,
Danby Ridge,
Top Street,
North Witley,
Redford,
Northamptonshire,
March 9.

Tax havens:
Inland Revenue
goes fishing,
page 17

Stock markets
FT Ind 501.2, up 0.3
FT Gilt 70.19, down 0.42

Sterling
\$2.495, down 160 pts
Index 100.1, down 0.1

Dollar
Index 99.3, up 0.7
DM2.0872, up 202 pts

Gold
\$522.50, up \$5

Money
3 mth sterling 12 1/4-12 1/2
3 mth Euro \$ 14 1/4-14 1/2
6 mth Euro \$ 14 1/4-14 1/2

Move to end concert party share dealing

The Government yesterday issued a U-turn on secret share dealing. Lord Trevelyan, Under Secretary at the Department of Trade, told the Lords that legislation will be introduced in the 1981 Companies Bill now going through Parliament to prevent the formation of concert parties—where two or more investors buy shares with the remediated intention of using them as one holding.

Last year the Trade Department said there was no parliamentary time to include "concert party" legislation. In "hitball", lawyers were arguing in no form of wording would provide a watertight base from which to prosecute.

However, the Government has come under severe pressure over the past few months. Both the Stock Exchange and the City's ultimate regulatory authority—the City of London's Securities and Investments Board—were behind planned amendments to the "concert party" legislation.

owater in US deal
Bovater Corporation has agreed in principle to sell its iron and other fibre trading interests to Cargill of Minneapolis for an undisclosed sum. Bovater is bidding \$A16m (\$m) for the 54 per cent stake which it does not own. Its Australian associated company ESCOR.

irline loan
The United States Export-Import Bank is likely to give approval next week to a \$289m (£123m) loan to Ansett Airlines of Australia, a company controlled by Rupert Murdoch, despite a 11 for an investigation into conditions of the loan by Senator William Proxmire.

tock issue
The City of Leeds is issuing 50m, 25-year stock, the first corporation stock issue for two years and at the issue price of 105. The coupon is 13 1/2 per cent; the gross redemption yield is 13.82 per cent.

150m Airbus order
America's Eastern Airlines has turned options for nine 300A2 Airbus jets into firm orders worth £150m. Eastern has also taken options on a further 25 airbuses.

iro charges up
National Girobank debit charges are to rise from 20p to 30p on accounts which are overdrawn. Customers with credit accounts in credit will continue to enjoy free banking.

rofessional engineers
The Council of Engineering Institutions is expected to insist on a close tying of all chartered engineers to professional institutions membership when it meets with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, today.

ar sales slump
New vehicle registrations fell to their lowest level for five years last month. A total of 38,754 cars and other vehicles are registered, a drop of 21 per cent on February last year.

Lira devaluation provokes criticism and fear of social tension

From John Earle
Rome, March 23

The devaluation of the lira and record rise in the Italian discount rate today brought a chorus of criticisms and expressions of anxiety from Italian industry, banking and trade unions, increasing the prospect of social tension in the coming months.

Signor Walter Mandelli, vice-president (Confindustria) the confederation of private industry responsible for relations with the unions, said: "Companies will be faced with grave difficulties, meaning more bankruptcies and more out of work."

The effect of devaluation on exports is "just one small piece of the puzzle". The main defect was that no structural measures had been taken to right the economy.

Last night the cabinet approved a 6 per cent devaluation of the lira in the European Monetary System and an increase in the Bank of Italy's discount rate from 16.5 to 19 per cent. It also allowed for a temporary wage freeze for all public sector workers, and announced approval of the 1974-83 economic plan without further, giving details.

Bankers held consultations today on new interest rates, which for ordinary borrowers were expected to rise to between 25 and 30 per cent. Signor Renato Buoncristiani, another industrialist, and vice-president of the association of building companies, said he hoped that the discount rate rise would be of short duration, because "there is no nation in the world which can stand up to such interest rates for long."

Signor Nerio Nesi, chairman of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Italy's biggest bank, echoed the preoccupation of many that the measures taken were only monetary, and not structural. He feared that the package might yield further stagflation, and the central bank might be forced to intervene again in six months to defend the lira and the balance of payments.

The three big trade union confederations showed their discontent by organizing short protest meetings and work stoppages inside Milan factories.

Signor Luciano Lama, the Communist secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, said he was in complete disagreement because the measures would reduce capital investment, output, jobs and family savings.

Although it is uncertain how the government intends to act, the freeze may affect about three million workers, including teachers, civil servants, postal employees, telephoneists and railwaymen.

The executive committee of the Italian Banking Association said it would meet tomorrow to discuss an upward valuation of the official prime rate. The rate is expected to go up by 2.5 percentage points.

Signor Lucio Lama, the Communist secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, said he was in complete disagreement because the measures would reduce capital investment, output, jobs and family savings.

Although it is uncertain how the government intends to act, the freeze may affect about three million workers, including teachers, civil servants, postal employees, telephoneists and railwaymen.

The executive committee of the Italian Banking Association said it would meet tomorrow to discuss an upward valuation of the official prime rate. The rate is expected to go up by 2.5 percentage points.

Signor Lucio Lama, the Communist secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, said he was in complete disagreement because the measures would reduce capital investment, output, jobs and family savings.

Although it is uncertain how the government intends to act, the freeze may affect about three million workers, including teachers, civil servants, postal employees, telephoneists and railwaymen.

The executive committee of the Italian Banking Association said it would meet tomorrow to discuss an upward valuation of the official prime rate. The rate is expected to go up by 2.5 percentage points.

Loan rate hopes spur the dollar

By Frances Williams

A sharp rise in the dollar, fuelled by increased tension in Poland and expectations of rises in American interest rates, pushed the newly devalued lira out of the foreign exchange limelight yesterday.

The dollar made most of its gains in Far Eastern markets and early European trading. Investors were nervous of Continental currencies, especially the Deutsche mark, against which the dollar is chiefly measured, because of political events in Poland.

In addition, on balance the market now believes that United States interest rates may have bottomed out, citing as pointers last Friday's announcement of a bigger than expected rise in the American money supply and the apparent determination of the Federal Reserve Board through its market operations to prevent interest rates declining further.

At one stage the dollar rose to over DM2.09 before easing back during the afternoon to close at DM2.0872, up over 2 pence from Friday. Its measured against a basket of currencies, improved by 0.7 to 99.3 (average 1975=100).

The pound opened sharply lower against the dollar at around \$2.2380, but soon gained lost ground to end at \$2.2495, down 160 points from Friday. Its trade-weighted index was down only 0.1 at 100, reflecting gains against Continental currencies.

Sunday's 6 per cent devaluation of the lira against the other currencies within the European Monetary System—only the third realignment in its two-year history—made little impression on the market, where it had been widely expected. It fell sharply against the strong dollar but lost only about 2 to 3 per cent against other leading currencies.

The lira's devaluation now adds renewed pressure on the Italian Government to trade close to its lower intervention point within the EMS.

The pound has been revalued by 19.7 per cent to 0.542122 against the European Currency Unit to bring its parity rate into line with changes in the other currencies after the lira devaluation.

Remaining supplies of the Government's medium dated tax stock, Exchequer 12 1/2 per cent 1990, were sold by the Government broker yesterday morning at £15.9-16 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 17

goods sector, who have been particularly successful in penetrating United Kingdom markets in recent years, are also unlikely to resist any swift decisions on pricing.

Capital and consumer goods account for 40 per cent each of Italian imports to Britain with food, wine and other agricultural products making up the remaining 20 per cent. The total value of imports fell by 7 per cent last year to £2,311m.

Italian imports from the United Kingdom rose by 29 per cent during the same period to £1,899m. Machinery and transport equipment represents the most important sector, worth some £745m of goods last year, followed by manufactured goods (£533m), chemicals (£201m) and petroleum (£131m).

step before opening discussions with the United States. But the most detailed proposals on interest rates and monetary cooperation with the United States appeared to come from Mr Martens of Belgium.

He told his fellow heads of government that a cut in interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic should be carried through in such a way as not to encourage monetary laxity that would stimulate inflation.

But at the same time he suggested that perhaps too much stress had been put on monetary policies.

Sharp differences are surfacing between the policies and forecasts of the Reagan administration and the Federal Reserve Board. Frank Vogt writes from Washington. However, Mr Donald Regan, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, stressed today that "the independence of the federal reserve system will be maintained."

Wall Street widely expects the prime commercial lending rate to fall sharply in the near future from its present 17 to 17.5 per cent. But there is mounting concern and confusion about the short-term aims of the central bank over very sharp recent rate reductions.

Mr Regan predicted in a speech in Philadelphia today that America's real gross

Mr Lawson attacks 'gloom mongers'

By Our Economics Staff

The toughest defence yet of the Chancellor's recent Budget was launched yesterday by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Speaking at a conference of the Institute of Fiscal Studies, Mr Lawson denounced the "gloom-mongers" who had criticized the Budget for being too deflationary.

He asserted that the Budget was "not in any significant sense contradictory and that tentative signs of a recovery in output were beginning to appear. He was particularly scornful of the recent report by the Treasury Select Committee which was severely critical of the Government's handling of monetary policy."

The Government had reaffirmed its commitment to the Medium Term Financial Strategy which provided the only way to fight inflation. It should now be possible to reduce the growth in money supply, while the new indexed bond would cut the cost of Government borrowing and give the authorities a way of influencing long-term interest rates directly rather than through short interest rates.

Most of Mr Lawson's speech was devoted to arguing that the increased taxes announced in the Budget would not reduce the total level of output in the economy. Instead, Mr Lawson argued, they would redistribute a total level of output which would be unchanged. Companies would be better off and individuals would lose. Investment should benefit at the expense of consumption.

He argued that in an economy where there is a fixed money supply target, cutting the level of public borrowing does not significantly reduce output. This is because the Government can allow the private sector to borrow more.

He did concede that in the short term there would be a contractionary effect, but stressed that the Government expected output to be on a rising trend during 1981-82.

He reinforced this argument by saying that the monetary target for next year of 6 to 10 per cent growth in M3 left room for significant growth in output.

Mr Lawson, who is believed to have played an influential role in determining the Budget strategy, went into detail to try to knock down claims by the Treasury

committee and by some economic commentators that it was possible to show that the Budget would depress output by 2 per cent.

Such calculations, and others relating the planned reduction in inflation to an increase in unemployment were described as "nonsense".

They relied on an invalid use of the Treasury's model.

Mr Lawson also devoted some time to dealing with the worries which have recently been expressed that last year's sharp growth in the money supply would lead to higher inflation in 1982. This would not happen, he argued, because people had been rebuilding the value of the financial assets they have and would hold on to the money.

Mr Lawson also defended the decision not to increase personal income tax allowances. He claimed there was no inconsistency between this position and the prominent role which he played in Opposition in getting the Rooker-Wise amendment in favour of raising there allowances into line with inflation on the statute book.

British Steel forms new company on Stanton & Staveley operation

By Peter Hill

Formation of the first of a limited number of new companies to run businesses based on the Stanton & Staveley disposal to the private sector was announced yesterday by the British Steel Corporation.

Details of a new Companies Act concern which will run the corporation's businesses based on the Stanton & Staveley disposal to the private sector was announced yesterday by the British Steel Corporation.

Similar company formations are expected to follow over the next few months and were fore-shadowed last month by Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, when he announced a £730m external financing limit for BSC in the new financial year.

The corporation is also understood to be planning formation of a similar private, sector-style concern to run its

works, which employ almost 4,500 workers. At the end of last week the company announced that 300 workers would be made redundant in a works producing spun grey iron pipes and over last year almost 1,000 workers were made redundant.

A spokesman at the works said the proposed new company (which is likely to adopt the existing name) will have its own board of directors reporting to the board of the BSC, in the same way that a private company board reported to its shareholders.

Similar company formations are expected to follow over the next few months and were fore-shadowed last month by Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, when he announced a £730m external financing limit for BSC in the new financial year.

The corporation is also understood to be planning formation of a similar private, sector-style concern to run its

stockholding operations currently known as British Steel Service Centres, BSC's present aggressive pricing policies, aimed at building up the volume of business at its own plants and rolling back the level of imported steel, have attracted increasing fire from members of the National Association of Steel Stockholders.

BSSC accounts for about 15 per cent of all steel sold through the stockholding industry in the United Kingdom and the NASS has submitted detailed evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry on the pricing policies being followed by BSSC.

Dupont aid: Government aid totalling nearly £8.5m has been channelled into the Llanelli steelmaking plant owned by Dupont Steel, which is scheduled to be closed shortly with the loss of 1,200 jobs, under the terms of a deal agreed last month with the British Steel Corporation.

workforce at the two Vosper Shipbuilders' dry docks in Southampton.

No official figures were released last night, but Cammell Laird, Tyne Shiprepair and Vosper, are thought to be among the yards which have fallen short of the jobs targets.

There is still a week to go until the deadline, but no conflict is expected, particularly in the climate of the industry's delicate pay negotiations.

The unions yesterday reaffirmed their rejection of the present offer to 70,000 manual workers and staff of 5 per cent increases tied to tough productivity conditions.

The pay talks were adjourned last night in the expectation that an improved offer will be tabled by British Shipbuilders management this morning.

UN sounds alarm on food prices

From Alan McGregor

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has given a warning that rising food prices represent "a potential source of inflation which in the short run may become more serious than oil."

Because of bad harvests in Russia, Eastern Europe, Australia and China in conjunction with low agricultural stocks, further sub-normal harvests this year could "cause the kind of increases in grain prices that played a substantial role in the 1973-74 inflationary surge", the commission says in its latest survey.

However, oil remained the most important and also most uncertain factor in predicting inflation trends, particularly because of the possibility of unforeseen supply disruptions.

There was no assurance that slow economic growth would mean building up of safety margins against such disruption, since oil producers might simply react to weakened demand by reducing production rather than prices.

With economic stagnation continuing in Western industrialized countries, a further rise in unemployment was indicated. Individual unemployment was likely to be of longer duration.

"Those developments severely strain the fabric of society and place a heavy obligation on present restrictive economic policies to show that the costs of this strategy will be worth while in terms of deferred social welfare", the survey comments. This applied particularly to the United Kingdom which it describes as representing "a very severe test case of monetarist policies."

Commodity prices were unlikely to lag behind the recovery of manufactured prices as they did after the earlier oil crisis.

Shipbuilders in talks on redundancies

By Donald MacIntyre

British Shipbuilders and union leaders are to hold top level talks tomorrow on job cuts, after indications that about 600 fewer workers than planned so far have volunteered to leave their jobs.

They will discuss a restructuring plan—which was first outlined last year—in the light of the apparent shortfall on redundancy targets.

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions reaffirmed to management three weeks ago that while it backed efforts to deflect the reduction of 2,600 jobs in total by voluntary means it would resist compulsory redundancies.

The original target of 3,200 has been reduced by about 600 after the reprieve for half the

Lloyd's Bill amended

By Richard Allen

Lloyd's has agreed to eleven hour changes in its draft Bill to improve self-regulation in the Lloyd's Street insurance market. And it hopes that Conservative opposition will be muted when it comes to the Commons for its second reading tonight.

The Lloyd's committee has agreed to the inclusion of new paragraphs designed to tighten up procedures for tackling fraud. These and other changes are to be revealed at the outset of tonight's debate by Sir Graham Page, Conservative, Merseyside.

Lloyd's officials hope that the changes proposed will be sufficient to win over a group of at least 20 Conservative MPs who were threatening to resist the Bill's progress.

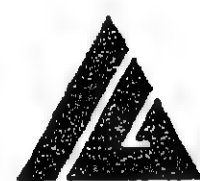
Sir Graham will also give an undertaking that the Bill's controversial Clause 11, which would have the effect of giving Lloyd's ruling council a blanket indemnity against legal action, will be rewritten in committee.

The new clause will ensure that any by-law concerning immunity will not become operative until it has been approved by both Houses of Parliament. Such immunity will also only apply to claims for damages by members of Lloyd's.

Another undertaking concerns the number of external members—underwriting names who do not work in Lloyd's—to be represented on a new ruling council. Lloyd's has agreed that the figure should be increased from six to eight.

If successful this evening the Bill could still face opposition at the committee stage as a result of a petition lodged against it by two Lloyd's underwriting members. One of their chief complaints concerns the absence of any clause in the Bill covering the proposed divestment by insurance brokers of their underwriting interests in the market.

But Sir Graham hopes to allay MPs fears on this point tonight.



Inveresk Group

Recommended Proposals from Georgia-Pacific Corporation

Stockholders' Meetings
30th March, 1981

STOCKHOLDERS ARE REMINDED THAT IF THEY DO NOT APPROVE THE SCHEME BY THE REQUISITE MAJORITY, GEORGIA-PACIFIC'S PROPOSALS WILL IMMEDIATELY LAPSE.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE URGED TO COMPLETE THE PROXY CARDS AND POST THEM IMMEDIATELY.

Proxy cards may also be delivered by hand to
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.,
30 Gresham Street, London EC2
before 3 p.m. on 27th March, 1981.

The Directors of Inveresk Group Limited and of Georgia-Pacific Corporation respectively have each taken reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed in this advertisement are fair and accurate and that no material facts have been omitted and accept responsibility accordingly. This advertisement is issued by S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. and Hill Samuel & Co. Limited on behalf of Inveresk Group Limited and of Georgia-Pacific Corporation respectively.

PRICE CHANGES

Uses	5p to 55p
as Fisheries	5p to 55p
asst G.	4p to 52p
astion Clark	12p to 116p
lucky Oil	45p to 615p
lorion Travel	15p to 225p

alls	12p to 375p
arblers Bank	30p to 460p
astfield	5p to 112p
era Gross	12p to 305p
asmo	15p to 305p
otland	15p to 305p

THE POUND	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells
Australia \$	1.99	32.70
Austria Sch	34.88	77.50
Belgium Fr	81.50	2.61
Denmark Kr	15.37	14.57
France Mk	9.53	10.90
Germany DM	11.40	4.62
ireland Dr	115.00	109.00
Italy Lit	12.25	11.65
Netherlands f	1.33	1.27
Spain Ptas	2420.00	2310.00
Sweden Kr	488.00	468.00
Switzerland f	5.38	5.12

Fund managers find out about their competitors

A profile of pension schemes

Once a year pension fund managers have the chance to find out how well they square up to their competitors in respect of the hundred and one details that make up the average occupational pension scheme.

The National Association of Pension Funds has just published its sixth annual survey. It is a profile of 1,001 company pension schemes covering some £36.860m of funds under management of an annual contribution income of £4,890m and paying out some £2,471m in benefits—pensions and death-in-service payments.

In the year of the controversial Scott Report on index-linked pensions, the survey's

contribution to the welter of statistics on the subject adds grist to the private sector mill. In the public sector, no fewer than 68 per cent of pension schemes guarantee to match the retail price index in the private sector only 2 per cent make a similar promise.

However, guarantees and the actual increases in pensions granted are quite different things, and provided that the rate of inflation can be brought down to and held at a modest rate, the outlook for pensioners is more optimistic than critics of civil service and public sector schemes allow.

In the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 the rate of inflation was 17.7 per cent, 7.4 per cent and 16 per cent respectively; the

average percentage increase in pensions during those three years was 9.93 per cent, 7.71 per cent and 9.34 per cent. So pensioners in 1978 actually saw their cost of living fall.

Sociologists as well as statisticians will find straws to clutch at too. Is it the harsh impact of the recession which has created such a sudden leap in the number of pensioners tracked down by the survey—up from 1.76 million in 1979 to 2.3 million in 1980?

And why are widowers still such social outcasts? The proportion of funds paying out benefits to an able-bodied man deprived of his wife seems to be stuck forever at 25 per cent.

Margaret Stone



China in 'crucial' EEC trade talks

China, whose recent cancellation of large foreign contracts has caused widespread concern in the West, is sending a party of officials to Europe this month for what the Chinese regard as "crucial" talks on expanding trade with the European Community.

Mr Gu Mu, China's vice premier, will lead the 100-member delegation to a two week conference organized by the European Commission.

The delegation, which will include Bank of China officials, will meet representatives of some 300 European companies and banks as well as EEC commissioners and diplomats.

Nigeria cuts output

Nigeria has had to cut its oil output to about 1.8 million barrels a day from more than 2 million because of a surplus in the world market. Some customers have not renewed their contracts, *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* said. The surplus also encouraged buyers to put up stronger resistance to premiums imposed by Kuwait.

Atlantic flights

Air passenger traffic between Europe and North America rose by only 1 per cent during 1980, the International Air Transport Association reported. This was the smallest rise since the recession years of 1974-75, when the traffic declined. In 1980, a total of 18.78m passengers were boarded by 46 airlines flying the Atlantic.

Curb on assets

Kenyan residents with assets abroad must transfer them to Kenya by the end of the year under a Central Bank order. Kenyan newspapers said the government had withdrawn exchange control exemptions which previously permitted residents to hold bank accounts, securities and other assets in foreign currencies.

No accord on tin

Prospects that a sixth international tin accord can be concluded this week in Geneva, were lessened as producing and consuming nations studied a new proposal developed late last week by Mr Peter Lal, chairman of the International Tin Council on structural and procedural changes in the ITC.

Japan waits for US

Japan would take no action on curbing vehicle exports to the United States until the Reagan Administration clearly defined its position on the United States-Japan trade problem. Mr Kijichi Miyazawa, chief cabinet secretary, said.

Unilever NV cuts jobs

Unilever NV, has confirmed it intends to shed 500 jobs in the course of 1981. The company has told Dutch trade unions it plans to cut 200 jobs in its meat processing plant at Oss. A further 300 jobs will go at Unilever's other subsidiaries in The Netherlands.

Shares suspended

St Joe Minerals Corporation, which has received a \$2,000m (£900m) bid from Seagram, yesterday asked for a halt to trading on the New York Stock market. An "important announcement" is expected after a board meeting today.

VWs for Egypt

Volkswagen of West Germany says it is near agreement with Egypt to build a \$40m (£17m) assembly plant near Alexandria. The plant would produce 10,000 Beetles a year from the end of 1983.

Interest rates rise

Australia has signalled general rises in interest rates by increasing the rate on Australian Savings Bonds. The new bonds will have an interest rate of 12.25 per cent, 0.75 per cent higher than the previous series.

Norway oil stocks

Norway's Petroleum Directorate estimates the country's total offshore recoverable reserves at 4,700m tonnes of oil equivalents. Recoverable reserves are assessed at 2,400m tonnes against 1,600m.

Iraq contract

BKMI Industrieanlagen, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Babcock, has won a 15m Deutsche mark (£2.5m) order from Iraq to extend a cement plant it supplied earlier.

Oil imports down

Japan's crude oil imports fell 9.2 per cent in February to 117.44 million barrels from 129.34 million in January and were down 13.2 per cent from 135.30 million a year earlier.

India revalues

India's Reserve Bank has ordered a 1.3 per cent revaluation of the rupee against sterling to a new middle rate of 18.55 to the pound from 18.50.

Mortgage money available and more first-time buyers in the market

House builders off to a good start

There is a new mood of cautious optimism among private house builders. Despite recent bad weather they are enjoying an encouraging start to 1981, but they are not waiting anxiously to see whether the upturn in demand in January and February will be reversed by the effects of this month's Budget.

Mr Roger Humber, director of the House Builders Federation, said yesterday: "The overall effect of the Budget will be to take purchasing power out of the economy. This is generally not good for the house building market. Nor is it offset by the reduction in mortgage interest by one percentage point following the cut in minimum lending rate (MLR)." Applications to the National House Building Council for inspections prior to the issue of insurance cover—traditionally a reliable indication of immediate building activity—totalled 6,600 in January. Last month they rose to 8,500 and returns for March were yesterday described as "so far encouraging".

These totals are not much larger than for the corresponding period of 1980, but they are well up on monthly returns in the second half of last year. By August 1980 applications had slumped to 5,600. Official figures published by the Department of the Environment support the view that there has been a marked improvement in activity since before Christmas. The number of homes for sale started in the three months up to and including January were 20 per cent up on the previous quarter.

The improvement comes after one of the worst years for the industry since the 1930s. Private homes started in 1980 totalled 98,400, more than 42,000 down on 1979. This decline coincided with an even greater fall in homes started for the public sector, which were down by more than 50 per cent to 53,600.

Public sector "starts" will decline further this year, and the health of the house-building industry, depends largely on its ability to compensate for this in the private sector. Mr Humber believes that there are now grounds for cautious confidence. He estimates that the industry could start work on between 115,000 and 120,000 homes for sale this year.

A state-of-trade inquiry conducted last month showed that the number of companies reporting an upturn in house purchase interest had increased from 10 per cent to more than a third. The number of companies planning to increase "starts" had tripled. The signs are particularly encouraging by the number of first-time buyers coming on to the sites. "January and February are regarded by the building industry as crucial indicators for the coming year (quite why remains unclear, Mr Humber added). The omens, then, are good. Bovis Homes reports that the market is picking up after a year in the doldrums. In the third week of February 37 homes were sold—the best for three years.

John Huxley

Tighter curb on state industries urged by Institute of Directors

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The Government's economic and industrial strategy is facing collapse because of "apparently unlimited subsidy of the nationalised industries and the impact of monopoly trade union power," the Institute of Directors says in a strategy document issued today.

It calls for a new government policy incorporating improved control on nationalized industry spending and a timetable for the return of more state industries to the private sector.

While strongly supporting the Thatcher Government's philosophy, the directors' report is strongly critical of its implementation.

"The Government showed every sign of having been taken completely by surprise by British Leyland, of being totally unprepared to deal with the National Coal Board, and

of being prepared to open the taxpayer's wallet to British Steel," it says.

It is even more critical of public sector performance where the gap with private industry grows wider daily. "Public sector prices are increasing at an annual rate of 27 per cent, private sector prices at the rate of 9 per cent. For every 12 redundancies in the private sector, the public sector is managing only one."

"Civil Service employees enjoy on average longer holidays, a sick leave entitlement which many take up, and index-linked pensions not available or affordable in the private sector. And thanks to company liability awards, the public sector is paid on average 6.3 per cent more than other workers."

Among examples of opportunities for denationalization, the institute urges the further removal of state-owned monopolies, putting services out to

contract, reducing state service to the sale and lease-back of public sector assets.

"Instead of granting subsidies to the very organizations whose lack of success has caused the problem, the subsidy should go to individual or corporate investors whose custom the loss-making concern can attract on subsidized terms. That way the responsibility for success or failure is with the investor, where it belongs, who has at least some incentive to dispose of unprofitably employed assets."

The Government should set a target for the sale of public sector assets of £2,000m a year, the institute says. This has already been recommended in a plan presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Free Enterprise the Only Way
—IOD message to Government, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5ED price £3.

Saudis set industry deal terms

Riyadh, March 23.—Saudi Arabia will guarantee to sell a total of about 750,000 barrels a day of crude oil to foreign companies investing in its heavy industry projects.

Mr Abdulaziz Al-Zamil, vice-chairman of the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), said the companies, which include leading United States oil groups, had already been allowed to start buying their incentive crude entitlements.

Some had already taken their first consignments but others were still making delivery arrangements.

He said the contracts allowed the companies between 450 and 500 barrels a day of crude for every \$1m of equity investment in SABIC's petrochemical projects.

That is about half the amount Saudi Arabia was reported to be offering when the incentives policy was announced in 1974. The projects are all 50/50 joint ventures by SABIC and the foreign companies.—Reuters.

Chemicals industry renews attack on energy costs

By Peter Hill

Energy intensive industries yesterday renewed their attacks on the Government's failure to redress disparity between United Kingdom and European energy prices.

Leaders of Britain's chemical industry called on Mrs Thatcher to initiate an "urgent reassessment" of the situation, while leaders from the private sector of the steel industry, expressed "total dissatisfaction" with the Government's recently announced energy package when they met Mr Norman Tebbit, the Minister of Industry yesterday.

In a letter to Mrs Thatcher, Mr David Horner, president of the Chemical Industries Association (CIA), said that unless British industry's present energy cost disadvantages were eliminated, there would be a continuing deterioration in the position of the United Kingdom's energy intensive industries.

In its detailed paper to the Prime Minister, set against the background of the recent energy task force report of the

National Economic Development Council and the Government's package announced in the Budget, the CIA said that the Government's response to the task force findings made it clear that ministers intended no significant reassessment of the present energy pricing policy.

It called on Mrs Thatcher to initiate a review of national strategies on manufacturing industry and its energy requirements.

The concern was further underlined when Mr Tebbit yesterday met Mr Peter Lee, president of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association and other private sector leaders.

The BISPA delegation expressed their dissatisfaction with the measures introduced and they reaffirmed their call for a cut in the heavy fuel oil tax which they considered was at present heavy fuel oil prices were among the cheapest in Europe. Mr Norman Lamont, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that energy pricing policies would be subject to continuous review.

Energy study finds that technology and resources will meet demand

A group covering several disciplines at the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis has concluded in an assessment of world energy over the next 50 years that the technology and resources will be available to meet the expected demand. But full use of all available energy sources, which include oil and gas, solar, renewables and nuclear, will be required.

The study has taken seven years to complete, and a summary of the findings entitled "Energy in a finite world," by Jeanne Anderson, published by Harper & Row at £12.50, was published yesterday. Scientists from 20 nations took part in the project.

The world population is expected to double over the next 50 years and with only modest economic growth and substantial conservation, the energy demand is likely to expand to three or four times the level of today.

But the study found that fossil resources and large quantities of synthetic fuels will have to be developed, as well as both large-scale solar plants and nuclear breeder reactors.

Small-scale solar and renewable resources will play a growing role, but will be able to satisfy only a small fraction of the total demand during the next century.

Professor Wolf Haefele, a German scientist who is deputy director of the institute, led the study. The institute at Laxenburg, near Vienna is supported by scientific institutions in 17 countries, including the Royal Society in London, the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, and the United States National Academy of Sciences.

"By using a consistent model of worldwide energy supply and demand," the study avoids the common tendency of separate national studies to assume that sufficient imports will always be available, without comparing the demands of all countries against the likely supply.

The main goal of the study was to identify strategies for the transition from a world reliant on oil and gas to one served by sustainable sources of energy. But it was found

that this could not be done within 50 years.

Instead, two transitions were identified. The first, from relatively cheap and clean conventional sources of oil and gas to more expensive and dirtier unconventional ones, will continue to the year 2030.

The second, to the essentially infinite supplies of solar, nuclear and renewable energy, will not be completed until late in the next century. But such a system would be able to sustain the expected global population of about 10,000 million for many centuries.

The authors say that all future energy plans have their costs. Lower energy use implies more severe economic difficulties, but greater energy use permits greater economic development but poses more severe environmental dangers.

Liquid fuel supply is the "energy problem" of the next century. Although oil supplies will increase through the exploitation of costlier and dirtier resources such as oil shales and tar sands, they will be insufficient to match the rapidly expanding demand for liquid fuels for transport.

Large quantities of coal will then have to be liquefied. Ninety per cent of world coal supplies are in the United States, the Soviet Union and China, and so these nations will play a central role in the world market that will be needed to match supplies with demand.

Innerton develops gamma counter

New developments in medical instruments and a manufacturing foothold in the United States are likely to follow the recent additional investment in Innerton, the Oxford-based company in which the National Enterprise Board has a 30 per cent shareholding.

The additional investment has come from a new 32.3 per cent shareholding by Cambridge Banking Partners, private

venture capital group based in Denver, Colorado, and further investments by the NEB and Oxford Instruments.

Innerton's first product is a diagnostic instrument known as the Hydragamma 16, a micro-processor-controlled gamma counter. This is based on an idea of Professor James Chard of St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, a founding shareholder in Innerton.

The company produced its first Hydragamma instruments 12 months ago. They proved to be faster and more reliable than conventional methods for measuring trace quantities of hormones and other substances in blood and urine samples requiring clinical diagnosis.

A distribution agreement was made with the American Scientific Products division of the American Hospital Supplies Corporation, and the instrument was launched on the British market last January.

The security threat contained in the new £50 note issued by the Bank of England last week is the result of research started more than two years ago at the Culham laboratory of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, near Abingdon.

The threat is cut by a micro-processor controlled laser which is manufactured in the United Kingdom by Electrolux Power Beam Products of Arlesey in Bedfordshire.

The details of the operation have been withheld for security reasons, but both Culham and the Bank of England are confident that the forgery of notes will become increasingly more difficult.

The thread is wider than that in other denominations of Bank of England notes and has one edge contoured in a regular pattern.

The development was carried out by Culham's laser applications group, which has been involved in the design and production of prototype laser systems for a range of different applications over the last decade.

Kenneth Owen and Bill Johnstone

BNOC in tanker link with Shell

By John Huxley

British National Oil Corporation is poised to extend its trading activities. It confirmed yesterday that it is negotiating with Shell to charter crude oil tankers.

The state-owned corporation intends using vessels, including very large crude carriers (VLCCs), to supply refinery customers on a delivered basis, which takes account of cost, insurance and freight charges. Previously, almost all supplies have been made free on board (fob).

BNOC said that the departure would add considerably to the flexibility of its burgeoning trading activities. The cost would be "insignificant".

The move is likely to be seen by critics of state industries as further evidence of BNOC's self-aggrandisement, and comes at a time when government plans to allow the public to buy shares in the corporation appear to have encountered serious difficulties.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

BNOC said yesterday that it had been considering the charter of tankers for some time.

BNOC did not require government approval for its plan, but it has kept Department of Energy officials informed. It would not discuss details of its negotiations with Shell, but it is understood to mean the charter of fewer than half a dozen British-flag tankers, operating between Sullom Voe in Shetland and refineries on the Gulf coast of Mexico, from some time over the next few months. It would also offer trans-shipment parcels at a higher cost to individual refineries.

Engineering profession's future

From the General Secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association

Sir, Everyone with the future of this country's industrial performance at heart must have read with apprehension Derek Harris' report of the "last chance" meeting on March 24 between Sir Keith Joseph and the leaders of the engineering institutions. What is at stake is whether anything at all will be left of Sir Monty Finniston's report on the engineering profession and its better use a year ago.

At this late stage I wish to make only one point. The Finiston Committee's central proposal for a new statutory engineering authority, needed as

an "engine of change" originally received widespread support from all quarters, including, incidentally, the leading engineering institutions themselves. This support was betrayed when Sir Keith last August rejected a new statutory body in favour of a new chartered body, a decision the institutions were happy to endorse, since it gave them in effect the power of veto over the form of a new chartered body.

The present situation now is that those organizations (CBI, EEF, TUC) with a practical concern to enlarge the role of the engineer in British industry have declared their backing for the chartered body that Sir Keith eventually devised even

though two of them at least expressed their preference for a statutory body. It is, however, Sir Keith's proposals for a chartered body which the engineering institutions are fighting to accept. Sir Keith's plan is really quite simple: dug the pit he is now opting for a chartered body instead of the statutory one that had been proposed. He reverts to a statutory body which the institutions are guided and regretfully

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LYONS,
Station House,
Chertsey,
Surrey, KT16 9HW.

Lloyd's and the external members' association

From Mr N. Parker

Sir, The letter (March 16) about the recent extraordinary general meeting of the Association of External Members of Lloyd's, signed by Messrs Nesbitt, Rew, Sturge, Taylor and Whitten, cannot be allowed to go unchallenged.

Their contention that "Lady Middleton and her small committee have now demonstrated that they have the support of some 50 members of Lloyd's out of 150 who attended the meeting (only some 60 voted on the question in issue)" is grossly misleading.

Before the meeting was opened all present were made aware of the fact that someone had "packed" the meeting with non-members of the association. Lady Middleton's refusal to allow these people to vote (hence the difference in numbers between those present and those voting) made it immediately obvious that neither she nor her supporters were responsible for these dubious

Since the meeting, however, I have spoken to one non-member who received an invitation to attend and solicitation of proxy in the names of Nesbitt, Rew, Sturge, Taylor and Whitten.

Yours faithfully,
N. PARKER,
56 Curzon Street,
London, W1Y 7PE.

From Mr M. G. R. Harvey

Sir, If the letter from Mr John Follows (March 18) fully describes the aims and activities of Lady Middleton and her colleagues, why was it necessary to form an association with such a misleading title? Why do they not refer to themselves simply as a small group of newly joined members of Lloyd's who chose the wrong

Before the meeting was opened all present were made aware of the fact that someone had "packed" the meeting with non-members of the association. Lady Middleton's refusal to allow these people to vote (hence the difference in numbers between those present and those voting) made it immediately obvious that neither she nor her supporters were responsible for these dubious

Yours faithfully,
M. G. R. HARVEY,
95 Barrowgate Road,
London, W4 4QS.

Fund for alternative energy programmes

From Mr C. A. Payne

Sir, With reference to the article on March 19 "BNOC prospers" North Sea expansion, I was interested to read that Mr Shelbourne is in favour of a North Sea energy fund to be used for development of alternative energy programmes. What an excellent idea.

A similar kind of plan has been implemented in Alberta, Canada, where oil producing companies pay a percentage of profit into a fund. The idea being that future generations can benefit from the vast revenues gained from the industry. This

prevents the monies being frittered away and, of course could, as in Alberta, be used to help all types of alternative energy sources so that future generations will benefit from the natural resources which they may not be able to enjoy.

I suppose that the new supplementary petroleum duty now imposed on oil offshore industry will call a halt to this idea. What a terrible pity if that is the case.

C. A. PAYNE,
50 Prospect Road,
Farnborough, Hants.

Economic growth and railways

From Mr R. E. Gregory

Sir, Mr Winston's letter (16) asserts that a rail link would not be expected to generate significant traffic that a road channel link. He then says that little is known about this.

On the preceding page Times reported that Nissan Cars are reported to be planning to build a car factory in Britain to employ 4,500 men and occupy an area the size of Heathrow. The specifications for the site, it should be with miles of a main line station.

It would seem that lists from the socio-economy of Japan do require a railway as a significant element in generating growth in the economy.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. GREGORY,
3 York Close,
Amersham,
Bucks HP7 9HE.

March 18, 1981.

Tax delays and civil servants

From Mrs B. Fraentzel

Sir, I note the Civil Service unions advise traders they not pay tax during the delay. Can they assure us that is delayed in being paid, it will not be charged to

Yours faithfully,
BEATRICE FRAENTZEL,
8 Knowles Road,
Cressington Park,
Liverpool,
Merseyside, L19 0PE.

March 20.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Leeds activates a dormant market

Something stirred in the domestic fixed interest markets yesterday. After two years in hibernation the market in corporation stocks was presented with a £50m issue, by the City of Leeds.

Not only did Leeds come to market, it came to the market in style, producing the first 25 year corporation stock to be issued since the GLC took the plunge in 1967. The difference between then and now is that Leeds is having to pay a coupon of 13 1/2 per cent, exactly double what the GLC paid.

Whether that is sensible on behalf of rate-payers time will tell. More cautious authorities may choose to wait and see how the government gets along with this week's index-linked issue before they decide how they should set about longer-term funding.

Despite the fall in the gilt-edged market yesterday, the underwriting seemed to go smoothly enough. The price had originally been set to give a 75p margin over the comparable gilt, whereas most stocks have recently been standing on yields that have been 45p or so higher. If the gilt market remains reasonably firm over the spring the stock should go well, given prospect of the two-month run in £10 paid form.

Meanwhile, the debate on the appropriate price for Friday's index-linked Treasury stock issue has been hot. In a paper strongly advocating the indexing of all long-term financial contracts, Mr A. D. Wilkie suggests that such a stock might need to yield around 4 per cent to be competitive with equities for a gross fund. And leading actuaries, R. Watson & Sons, advise pension fund clients to stagger their tenders, putting in only token bids above par and grading the rest of their tender to produce substantial bids in the £80-£85 area.

Willis Faber

Pressure points

Willis Faber is a lone star among insurance brokers. It has actually increased profits during one of the toughest periods yet encountered in world insurance markets.

But a full-year improvement of 13 per cent to £19.4m compares with an interim rise of 19 per cent, so there has been a slowdown in the second half. Moreover, Willis seems as bullish as most of its rivals about short-term prospects as underwriting commissions contract in the face of competition among underwriters, and sterling's strength hits dollar earnings.

In fact, Willis owes much to a hefty increase of around a half in net interest receivable of £9m though its points out that internal statistics prove it does not hold on to cash scheduled for underwriters any longer than it need. High interest rates and improved systems were the major factors apparently.

If high interest rates and improved systems were major factors last year, then Willis's fortunes, like those of its rivals, hang more than ever on the interest rate conundrum this year. The fear is that rates internationally could drop sufficiently to dent interest receivable, but not sufficiently to encourage underwriters to lift premium rates and thus commissions.

So the group will be hard put to match last year's figures, although the shares should maintain their premium rating against the sector: at 296p now, they yield 5.3 per cent—less than all United Kingdom rivals—after a 9 per cent increase in the total payment and offer a fully taxed p/e ratio of almost 13.

Horizon Travel

Aiming higher

Sterling's strength against most European currencies helped Horizon Travel to double profits last year. Profits were up from £3.8m to £7.4m while turnover increased by 45 per cent to £72.6m, reflecting price increases of 7 per cent.

This surpassed most optimistic expectations. The question of course is whether it is sustainable.

So far, in spite of the recession, Horizon has sold three-quarters of its summer capacity. Redundancy payments are a factor in some of the bookings, and capacity is likely to increase by about 5 per cent. So despite a downturn in winter bookings and the fuel surcharge levy, which is paid in US dollars, Horizon is looking for profits of around £10m this year even assuming some weakening in sterling.

One reason is that the group will start

operating from Gatwick, which accounts for a third of all British package tours, and it is stepping up activity at Luton thereby developing a foothold in the south east.

So, with a 50 per cent increase in the dividend to 5.25p gross (at which the shares yield 2.3 per cent at 224p) Horizon seems to be setting the pace for renewed interest in this sector of the market which may soon be joined by Intasun which is seeking a listing.

Bowater

Shedding a lossmaker

Bowater's decision to withdraw from cotton trading brought a sigh of relief in the stock market though a 6p increase to 219p in the shares also had something to do with the bid for the rest of an Australian asset.

Bowater will receive more than £12m net asset value—the exact price is a secret—for the sale of the major part of the Ralli Group and the deal will also remove £50m of borrowings from the balance sheet, though



Lord Erroll of Hale, chairman of Bowater.

borrowings of the commodity trading companies should be seen in a different light from the rest of its debt. Indeed, Bowater shows them separately in the balance sheet.

Nevertheless, the stock market has always been wary of this part of the business and its balance sheet implications. So the sale should help market sentiment towards the group, quite apart from the fact that it is getting rid of losses which have been running at £6m a year.

Paterson Zochonis

As Nigeria booms...

In raising interim profits by 37 per cent to £12.2m, Paterson Zochonis fulfils the promise which became of the second half of last year. It now looks set to make £27m this year, against £21.8m.

Nigeria again produced the big profits. As its oil economy booms, it seems hard for a company like Paterson to go wrong. Profits related directly or indirectly to Nigeria are rising and probably more than the 65 per cent of sales now come from there.

Paterson is now increasing its interim dividend by 11 per cent to 5.7p a share gross. Cover on a full year payout of 16.6p gross would be around 4.5 times. On last night's price of 510p up 25p, the prospective yield is 3.3 per cent. So there is room to improve the payout.

Figures from Clydesdale Bank, Midland's wholly-owned subsidiary, underline pressures on Scottish banking's profitability which may have influenced Royal Bank of Scotland's decision to jump into bed with Standard Chartered.

Traditionally, the most profitable of the Scottish clearers because of its lower level of currency deposits and its branch concentration in the affluent Aberdeen area, Clydesdale's pretax profits fell by a fifth to £24.5m last year, compared with Royal Bank's marginally higher profits for its September year-end.

Part of the reason for this lacklustre showing lies in higher bad debt provisions after the small reduction in 1979's return and this accounted for a "material" slice of the £6m setback. But after lagging behind the London clearers on costs, these have now started to rise horrifyingly. Meanwhile, Clydesdale's cost of money has shot up with the erosion of cheaper current account deposits having to be made up on more expensive money market funds to cope with the 19 per cent rise in advances.

Ladies first: Irene Hunter Forbes has become the first businesswoman to head an overseas trade mission for the Scottish Council. She is European area manager for Taitel General Time of Strathleven and she



Mary Bell.

owns a brand new engine. Personally, if I had such an engine and it was still working, I would hang on to it. Better the engine you know...

Among the merrymakers at the Ritz Casino in London on Thursday will be those invited to what appears to be a stag party for Sir Max Joseph.

The board of Grand Met, the hotels, food and brewing empire which the 70-year-old Sir Max chairs, is creating the boss and a few of his selected friends to an evening which will mark the knighthood he re-

ceived in the New Year's Honours List.

"The fact that it is an all-male evening is a matter of coincidence," according to one of the knight's staff. With Grand Met holding the management contract for the casino, however, the chaps will obviously be on their best behaviour.

Sir Max has appeared for many years to be a likely candidate for a knighthood, but only recently did this unassuming man allow his name to go forward.

It is sometimes instructive to discuss familiar questions in an unfamiliar context. It would be naive to suppose that a single weekend in deepest Surrey at a seminar organized by the Franco-British Council would provide instant answers to the questions which perplex us all. But it helps to be forced to explain to a group of highly intelligent and experienced non-Brits why through British eyes there are such insuperable obstacles in the path of general agreement between the various elements of British society on whom needs to be done to produce industrial regeneration and a better life.

For when exposed to polite but Cartesian cross-examination, the failure of the British industrial and financial system to deliver collectively what each of the several parts would like to deliver individually becomes increasingly difficult to explain, let alone defend.

In the end, after such a weekend, one is of course left with more questions than answers. But even questions without answers have their constructive purpose. Here are some of those that were left running round this observer's head after a prolonged dialogue involving bankers, civil servants and

Industrialists from both the private and the public sector.

1. Why is it that, in a country crying out for better telephones and telecommunications or an improvement in its railway and motorway system, and where the private sector industries that would be involved are chronically short of cash and profits, the capital finance should not be forthcoming? The answer that a faster capital investment programme cannot be accommodated within a public sector borrowing requirement of £10,500 for 1981-2 does not seem terribly convincing in the presence of French capitalists who aver that the French system has found perfectly satisfactory ways of using private capital to produce an improved telephone system and a super-highway network.

2. How is it that, under a Government such as Mrs. Thatcher's, strongly devoted to finding a private sector solution to any problem, International Computers Limited should have ended up as the latest *canard boiteux* or lame duck, to be brought under Sir Keith Joseph's wings at the Department of Industry, while in the French equivalent case the private sector found a long-term solution? Why is it that the

major clearing banks, or BP and Shell,

were not induced to see where their duty and long-term interest lay? 3. Still with ICL. If in due course its problems turn out to be transitory and it is sensible for a British company to fight for this corner of the computer and electronics market, will that not be an indication that financial institutions in the conventional marketplace tend to take a two to three-year view of industrial decisions which require a five to ten-year view?

It may be said that it is unfair to expect institutions that got their fingers burnt when they bought the Government's previous 25 per cent holding of ICL in 1979 to put up more money now. But is not that very justification an admission that investment managers write properly by their own lights are bound to look at their short-term performance?

If that is the case, ought there not to be more institutions which are able to take a longer-term view? And, if so, how has the Government since 1979, should not its institutional owners have been organized to ask the management about its responsibilities before now?

4. It is said that French banks are

at a disadvantage over English banks in that they have to operate inside a system of Roman, rather than common, law. Thus their ability to innovate is restricted because all new practices have to be permitted by law, whereas under our system anyone can do anything that is not expressly forbidden by law. But why, in that case, have the English clearing banks been so much less flexible in adapting to the needs of their industrial clients?

Our financial establishment is prone to reply that there is no shortage of finance for viable projects. On being asked to define a viable project it usually replies that it is one to which it is prudent to lend.

Yet, if the object of the total game is an expanding economy with a higher level of net effective new investment, rather than secure bank profits, ought not the banking system to adjust to industry rather more? One was left with the distinct impression (which doubtless the chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Banks will say is wholly unfounded) that the French deposit-taking banks have been over the years a good deal more entrepreneurial in their approach to their industrial customers.

Tax havens: the Revenue goes fishing

The Inland Revenue has just announced that the deadline for submissions on its consultative documents on tax havens and company residence has been put back by three months to the end of June. For this small mercy the interested parties—tax lawyers and accountants, fund management groups and companies with subsidiaries overseas—have offered thanks; but they are thanks so tempered by caution, suspicion and plain fright that they have been almost inaudible.

The interested parties may not like the notion that new legislation could be scrambled through, but what really gives them the cold shudders is the idea that there should be any new legislation at all; and the way in which the Inland Revenue has opened its campaign has not reassured them in the least.

For there is no doubt that these consultative documents, under the aegis of a stiff time change controls in October 1979, there is a problem over section 482 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970. Section 482 is that part of the Act which prohibits companies, under pain of United Kingdom residence, from transferring assets to a tax haven or to a company in a tax haven in such a way as to gain themselves tax advantages.

The Inland Revenue's first line of defence against such inquiries is the requirement, in this section, that Treasury consent must be obtained for any change of company residence. Its second line of defence always used to be the exchange control regulations, which made it difficult for anyone to trans-

fer money abroad for any purpose without alerting all and sundry.

The second line of defence has gone and the Inland Revenue is now asking whether the first is "appropriate"; and, if not, given that its repeal would "seriously increase the risk of loss to the Exchequer", should it be replaced?

The Inland Revenue has come up with suggestions of

ment rather than central control.

The opposition to all this has been remarkably slow to surface for reasons which will become obvious—but it undoubtedly exists. The suggestions are criticized, first, because they are thought to be unnecessary and, secondly, because they are thought to be counter-productive. Proponents of the first view point out that while the abolition of exchange

measures would be counter-productive—much more so

reticent in their complaints, but the idea of them is that the Inland Revenue is taking a tin opener to a can of worms and that the worms will disappear at great speed as soon as their environment changes for the worse. The net result, they say, will be that the United Kingdom tax authorities, far from being the richer for the change, will see their revenue decline.

darkly about situations that none of us can check."

Then the proposed solutions are so vague, too. "The Inland Revenue says that it will provide a let-out for the income of companies resident in tax havens, which arises from genuine trading activities," one accountant says. "But the value of that depends on what sort of let-out it looks like. The Inland Revenue is just looking for information. If you write in on anything specific, they will come down on it."

The Inland Revenue takes a robust attitude to these fears and suspicions. "Every consultative document is in some manner a fishing expedition," it says, pointing out that the object of issuing them in the first place is to get people to complain about the things that are going to hurt.

The problem with these documents, though, is that the solutions they suggest are so imprecise, and so dependent on subjective judgment on the Revenue's part, that it is not possible to say on the information so available what is going to hurt and what is not.

An industry reeling under the impact of the Ramsay decision earlier this month (W. F. Ramsay versus the Inland Revenue Commissioners) in which any flow of funds ruled against a tax avoidance scheme because of its overall purpose, while granting that it could not be faulted on its individual parts) is in no mood to give hostages to fortune.

As one accountant prepared to put in a careful submission points out: "Where there is uncertainty, people tend to refrain from acting—and then the country as a whole loses out. The Inland Revenue has to stop and think the whole thing through with care and thoroughness if it wants a sensible response."

Adrienne Gleeson

'The problem with the consultative documents is that the solutions they suggest are so imprecise and so dependent on subjective judgment that it is not possible to say what will hurt and what will not'

its own on this score. In place

of the blanket prohibition on transferring business abroad, there is no proof that it has increased; and any case coping with the consequences ought to be a matter of policing the existing rules more effectively.

As to company residence, they say that the suggested changes are not likely to bump up United Kingdom tax revenue at all. Any self-respecting adviser to a company seeking to avoid tax, they say, would have made certain that neither its central control nor its day-to-day management was located in the United Kingdom; and the only companies likely to be caught by legislation along the lines of the Inland Revenue's suggestions are those that would fail on existing legislation anyway.

Proponents of the second view—that the suggested

controls has undoubtedly made corporate tax evasion easier, there is no proof that it has increased; and any case coping with the consequences ought to be a matter of policing the existing rules more effectively.

As to company residence, they say that the suggested changes are not likely to bump up United Kingdom tax revenue at all. Any self-respecting adviser to a company seeking to avoid tax, they say, would have made certain that neither its central control nor its day-to-day management was located in the United Kingdom; and the only companies likely to be caught by legislation along the lines of the Inland Revenue's suggestions are those that would fail on existing legislation anyway.

Proponents of the second view—that the suggested

Hard evidence for this contention, however, is conspicuous by its absence, and even concrete examples are difficult to come by. This is not necessarily because there are none. It is because the tax avoidance industry is largely of the opinion that the Inland Revenue's consultative documents, far from reflecting a serious and carefully thought out attempt to cope with the tax evasion problems caused by the abolition of exchange controls are in fact no more than bait. They think the Inland Revenue is on a fishing expedition.

Why? To begin with, it is because the problem is so loosely defined. The Inland Revenue "does not say explicitly what is bothering it", according to one of the interested parties. Another objects to the way in which "they hint

Why Sir Keith is exasperated by the engineers

Derek Harris

It was in January last year that Sir Monty Finlinton presented to the Government the report of his committee of inquiry into the engineering profession and its relationship with manufacturing industry.

A key recommendation was that there should be a new watchdog body to bring professionals, educators and employers together to find ways of improving Britain's poor engineering performance.

Yet 15 months later the professional institutions are still bickering among themselves and arguing with the employers and the academics. So long has this gone on that Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, has been forced to call the institutions to a meeting today, for all the world like a weary headmaster dressing down the sixth form and telling them to pull their socks up.

Sir Keith has opted for a chartered body (to be called the Engineering Council)

rather than the statutory one argued by the Finlinton inquiry. That ought to have made it easier to gain agreement from the various professional institutions to the "consensus" clause in the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI).

It has not. The charter for the new council has gone through numerous drafts as the search for consensus has dragged wearily on.

Essentially, the institutions want to keep what they call self-regulation and what others more aptly have described as the privileges of an exclusive club. This is at the root of the resistance to change perceived by the smaller institutions, which in the most recent turn of events appear to have stymied joint attempts by the Engineering Employers Federation (EEF) and the four largest institutions in the discipline of civil, mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering to find a solution.

The key sticking point is

whether the charter should clearly set out that a chartered engineer must be a member of an institution (except where a "consensus" clause is invoked). Sir Keith's advisers are firmly opposed to this. But the smaller institutions are adamant on the point, mainly because they are worried about losing members and subscription income they represent.

Some institution leaders are not so dogmatic. If, as expected by the new Council, the institutions look after the monitoring of standards and accreditation it means that a professional engineer would at some point have to be processed by the appropriate body even if he were not a member.

But whether such relaxed attitudes can lead to a compromise acceptable to all the institutions remains doubtful. At the meeting today are expected to be virtually all the 16 institution members of the Council of Engineering Institutions, with the CEI itself also represented along with the Fellowship of Engineering and the Institute of Engineers, among others. All will want their say and, if past performance is any guide, there will be clear disunity.

For the federal structure of the CEI, although improved, has always hobbled its decision making. Its reliance on financial support from its member institutions has been its other built-in weakness.

If today's meeting, and a day or two of cooling off, bring no solution, one of Sir Keith's options will be to abandon the whole affair. He said at the start that everything depended on securing a consensus.

The other option is to go ahead anyway with the chartered body, which would leave the CEI running its own register of engineers and dispensing the "Chartered Engineer" ("C Eng") title, while the new Council sets up a competing system bestowing a different title, probably that of "Registered Engineer".

That brings to mind Aneurin Bevan's remark (appropriately enough) about "islands of anarchy in a sea of chaos".

If Sir Keith cannot bring himself to follow the statutory road, his only hope is to appoint the most influential names that he can recruit in order to create a powerful governing body for the new council. That, if the institutions stay outside, would not be easy.

Business Diary: Card votes and Social Democrats • Scotland, the brace

How do the clearing banks view the launching on Thursday of the new Social Democratic Party?

With unfeigned delight, it might be imagined, on at least three grounds.

One is that the left of the Labour Party keeps on making noises about nationalizing clearing banks. Secondly, the Tories have brought in a windfall tax on bank profits.

NatWest chairman Robin Leigh-Pemberton and Lloyds' Sir Jeremy Morse are now lobbying to see that it does not become a fiscal fixture like the eighteenth-century, one-off impost—Income Tax.

Thirdly, the party is a new customer. You can pay your subscription through a local branch of the Midland, for instance. You can also pay through the main domestic clearing bank credit cards, Access (Lloyds, Midland and NatWest) and Barclaycard (Barclays).

Barclaycard, whose average discount on transactions is 2.7 per cent, will not say whether the Social Democrats are getting above or below the average. An Access spokesman (average commission 3 per cent) said he did not know and implied that it did he would not tell me.

Card commissions range between 1.25 and 5 per cent. The Social Democrats are not available for comment until Thursday, if then.

heads a mission which left for Finland yesterday. With her and the 21 businessmen in Helsinki is another woman, the mission manager, Mary Bell, who is with the Scottish Council's trade development department. Miss Bell is in turn the first woman, who was not a businesswoman, to head a Scottish Council overseas mission. She took over in May last year when she took over and managed a visit to Egypt.

This is the fifth time Mrs. Hunter Forbes has been to Finland. It is also the 105th overseas drive by the Scottish Council's trade development department. The Council, an independent self-body supported by business, the unions and local authorities, was set up 50 years ago at the height of the last, Great Slump.

owner a brand new engine. Personally, if I had such an engine and it was still working, I would hang on to it. Better the engine you know...

Among the merrymakers at the Ritz Casino in London on Thursday will be those invited to what appears to be a stag party for Sir Max Joseph.

The board of Grand Met, the hotels, food and brewing empire which the 70-year-old Sir Max chairs, is creating the boss and a few of his selected friends to an evening which will mark the knighthood he re-

ceived in the New Year's Honours List.

"The fact that it is an all-male evening is a matter of coincidence," according to one of the knight's staff. With Grand Met holding the management contract for the casino, however, the chaps will obviously be on their best behaviour.

Sir Max has appeared for many years to be a likely candidate for a knighthood, but only recently did this unassuming man allow his name to go forward.



Irene Hunter Forbes.

The Post Office, under threat from the competition of private courier services, has woken up belatedly to the advantages of the motor cycle in speeding up mail deliveries. A fleet of radio-controlled bikes is to carry Expresspost letters and parcels.

Private courier services have been using radio controlled motor cycles for years to carry parcels and packets at high speed. But not the Post Office, where, according to a spokesman, they have been kept only for telegrams.

The arrival last year of Ron Dearing as chairman and the intention of Industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph to liberalize private delivery services has changed the Post Office's private mind. Once the Telecommunications Bill, now through committee in the Commons, becomes law, private couriers freed from the postal monopoly, will be allowed to carry letters, as well as parcels, legally, provided that they charge at least £1 a go.

The dispatch riders, carrying up yesterday, each is to receive three weeks' instruction—from a team which includes the motor cycle racing star Barry Sheene—before being let loose a month from now.



Today's annual convention of the Institute of Directors is remarkable not only because this is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the institute's Royal Charter but also because the day will not see the presentation of some award or other by the Director-General, Walter Goldsmith.

There hardly seems to be a day of the year when the indefatigable Goldsmith is not handing out a going to some body, yet though an award is to be made today—a Mini Metro is to be raffled among those attending today's day at the Royal Albert Hall—the draw and the prize are to be handled by the Duke of Kent.

This rare example of reticence above and beyond the call of duty on Goldsmith's part, should I feel, be commemorated in some way.

My suggestion is that, after the fashion of the film industry's "Oscars", the Institute in general should be known as "Walters" or, better still, "Wallies".

Ross Davies

Crest Nicholson Limited

The industrial group with interests in property, optical products, pneumatic tubes, sports surfaces and marine services

25% Growth in Profits

	1979	1980	Increase
Sales	£43,120,000	£48,405,000	12%
Pre-tax profits	4,328,000	5,421,000	25%
Earnings per share	15.12p	23.86p	58%
Earnings per share fully taxed	11.06p	13.47p	22%
Dividends per share	4.08833p	4.60p	

* Increase in profits for the sixth consecutive year

* 28% increase in dividend paid following 1 for 4 Rights Issue

* 59% return on shareholders' funds

* Continued significant growth expected in current year

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Banks slip again, but industrials remain firm

Equities made a cautious start to the second leg of the account yesterday, with last week's strong performance.

Dealers reported profit taking among second liners but leading industrials remained firm with small improvements on Friday's close. Nevertheless, turnover was minimal and the FT index barely moved. After being 0.4 higher at 10 am, it reverted to unchanged at 2 pm and eventually closed 0.3 higher at 501.2.

Banks came in for another shakeout after Midland's figures on Friday and further comment on the Chancellor's imposition of a windfall profits tax. Sentiment was also affected by the threatened strike by clerical workers this week. Midland tumbled 15p to 303p, National Westminster 7p to 246p and Lloyds 6p to 315p.

Electricals were another flat spot after reports of the effects on contractors of spending cuts by British Telecom and gold shares retreated after a firm start as profits moved in. The market appears to have discounted for the time being the civil servants' dispute and the worsening situation in Poland.

The exhaustion of the remaining supply of Exchequer 12½ per cent 1990 at 151½ was the signal for Government securities to go into reverse. Earlier losses of around 1½ gave way to losses of up to 1½ at one stage in long as institutions decided to raise money for applications of the index-linked stock which open on Thursday. By the close the bid had been restricted to around 1½ to 1½ and shorts drifted by 1½ to 1½.

Leading industrials spent a

quiet session although there were several bright spots. Buyers came in for Bower, up 6p to 219p, ahead of figures on April 9, but Fisons slipped 2p to 158p after a denial of a build-up of shares by Norsk Hydro. Elsewhere, Dunlop added 4p to 65p on further comment of a Far Eastern bid while Glaxo rose 2p to 256p, Hawker Siddeley 4p to 266p and GKN 2p to 140p.

One large seller of Barclays Bank shares sold at least 250,000 at around 388p on Friday night ahead of this week's threatened bank strike. The shares opened at 378p before slipping another 2p to close at 376p.

But ICI fell 2p to 236p, Tubes 20p to 200p, Turner & Newall 2p to 82p and Metal Box 2p to 178p. Lucas Industries, reporting on Thursday, ended steady at 166p.

Shares of Muntion Brothers made their market debut 4p above the placing of 22p before closing at 21p or a 3p premium.

Shares of Muntion Brothers made their market debut 4p above the placing of 22p before closing at 21p or a 3p premium.

Shares of Muntion Brothers made their market debut 4p above the placing of 22p before closing at 21p or a 3p premium.

Electrical shares were nervous after comment on Plessey and Standard Telephone and Cables now that British Telecom is cutting spending. Plessey slipped 12p to 313p along with STC, 13p lower at 484p, but GEC managed a 2p rise to 663p. Rascal closed 1p higher at 362p while in a thin market Farnell Electrical advanced 8p to 392p. Arlen Electrical slipped 2p to 35p.

With profits almost doubled, Horizon Travel rebounded 15p to 225p lifting Saga Holidays, due to report on Thursday, 5p to 280p. Beaton Clark climbed 12p to 116p after better-than-expected full-year figures while improved interim profits and a free share dividend benefited Paterson Zochonis, up 25p to 510p. Figures from James Wilkes after hours saw the price harden 4p to 78p but insurance broker Willis Faber contracted by 4p to 256p.

In the meantime, reports that one of the former dissident shareholders in Milford Dock was building up a large stake saw the shares jump 8p to 136p while in mines Paranga expanded 10p to 64p after announcing that it was in bid talks with Hampton Gold, unchanged at 225p.

Speculative attention lifted J.

Speculative attention lifted J.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Arven Petroleum (I)	0.19(0.28)	0.17(0.02)	0.2(0.11)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Geo Araming (F)	9.6(16.2)	0.5(1.2)	11.1(16.05)	3.0(—)	7.5(7.5)	—
Beaton Clark (F)	25.5(22.4)	1.2(1.7)	19.2(14.1)	5.0(5.4)	1/5	7.0(8.4)
C. H. Beazer (I)	12.9(11.6)	1.6(1.5)	(—)	2.4(2.2)	18/5	(—)
Cattle Holdings (F)	53(64)	0.2(0.97)	(—)	0.2(1.1)	(—)	(—)
Horizon (F)	7.4(3.8)	7.6(10.2)	18.7(10.23)	2.8(1.8)	—	3.6(2.45)
Laurent Horwath (F)	16.6(15.02)	0.6(0.72)	16.1(12.1)	2.9(—)	12/5	—
Paterson Zochonis (I)	122(105)	12.2(8.93)	34.9(24.58)	4.0(3.6)	8/5	4.0(10.5)
James Wilkes (F)	11.8(10.6)	0.3(0.28)	4.6(7.2)	2.6(—)	29/5	4.2(4.12)
Willis Faber (F)	54.5(47.94)	19.4(17.2)	23.9(20.3)	8.2(7.5)	14/5	12(11)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown net of tax. * = Income, † = Nine months (year), ‡ = Loss.

Savory's annual on building

Brokers Savory Miln have issued their thirteenth annual Building Book. An accompanying bulletin says that they believe that the current market strength of the building sector is premature.

They say that a period of sector weakness may soon be upon us as the main results season reveals a painful truth about the second half of 1980.

Late upturn at Cattle's Holdings

By Peter Wainwright
Cattle's Holdings, the Hull-based consumer finance and insurance broking group, is recovering rapidly from the recession.

The group has changed its financial year end from March 31 to December 31 and turnover in the nine months to December was £53m, or almost £7m on an annual basis, against £64m in the year to March 1980. Interest charges

of £2.67m for the nine months were nearly as heavy as in the full year to March, but transfers to deferred revenue fell from £1.2m to £437,000. So pre-tax profit fell from £974,000 to £235,000, or to £12,000 on a yearly basis.

The figures cloak pretax profits of as much as £520,000 in the three months to last December. In the six months to September 30, Cattle's made pretax losses of £285,000.

Best of all, Mr Roy Waudby, chairman, and his colleagues are recommending a final dividend of 2 pence for the nine months. There was no interim dividend.

Lower interest rates and less onerous provisions for doubtful debts indicate a potential cost saving of more than £1m.

The group adds: "There will still be scope for further substantial improvement on this budgeted saving."

Briefly

S. Casket (Holdings) has acquired Reading Mail Order Company for cash and shares. At January 31 RMO had net tangible assets of about £10,000 and made profits before tax for the ten months ended at that date of about £35,000.

Kraft Holdings has completed purchase of the outstanding 50 per cent shareholding in Jaxper, the original 50 per cent holding about £10,000 and made profits before tax for the ten months ended at that date of about £35,000.

Lynton in January. Consideration satisfied by issue of 48,500 shares.

Yorkshire Fine Ironwork Spinnery, the recent rights issue of £25,000, 11 per cent convertible preference shares, has been converted into 495,000 shares (79.2 per cent).

Thos. W. Ward: Holders of £2.37m nominal of the 7½ per cent convertible loan stock 1987/2002, exercised their right to convert into 2,028,000 ordinary shares. £2.32m nominal of the stock remains outstanding.

James Wilkes: Dividend held at 5.83p gross for 1980. Turnover £1.84m (£1.07m). Profit £50,330 (£50,230). EPS 4.6p (7.2p). CCA loss after tax attributable, £125,000 (£125,000). Credit £74,000. Winterbottom Energy Trust: Nav per share at close of business on March 20 was 36p after deduction of prior charges at par and 37p after deduction of prior charges at market value.

David Dixon: Offer by David Dixon and Son Holdings for David Dixon and Son (Leeds) 3.85 per cent preference shares has been extended to April 10. Acceptances received in respect of 117,500 preference shares which 75.3 per cent already held makes 75.3 per cent cleared. Proposed merger between Garware International and Booth International Holdings is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Lawrence Group: Dividend held at 5.83p gross for 1980. Turnover £16.5m (£15.02m). Pre-tax profit £414,000 (£274,000). EPS 16.1p (£12.1p). CCA profit attributable before extraordinary items £251,000.

Rustenburg higher: While reporting net operating profits of £1.12m (£1.12m) in its first half to the end of February, Rustenburg, the leading South African platinum producer, says that second half profits will be lower.

By Our Financial Staff
America's biggest silver mining company will be created if Hecla Mines succeeds in a \$165m bid for Day Mines. Meanwhile another leading American silver miner, Sunshine Mining, is to form a joint venture with Metallgesellschaft, the German mining and engineering company.

Hecla, which owns 7.5 per cent of Day, has offered 1.65 of its own shares for each Day share. The shares would be issued from the previously announced three-for-two split, which becomes effective today.

By Our Financial Staff
Mr R. Marshall has been elected to the board of Mulligan Electric Company as group sales director.

Mr Robin Edwards has become managing director of Wyvern Television. Also appointed to the board is Mr B. Mitchell.

Mr Christopher Thornton is joining the boards of Rediffon Telecommunications and Rediffon Simultaneous Inc. Mr Thornton has been a director of Rediffon Simultaneous for some years, and is now joining the board of its United States subsidiary.

Mr George King will be sole managing director of Nuzellin & Peacock from April 1, having shared the jointly with Mr R. Grimwood since 1978.

Mr Grimwood is retiring from full-time employment but will continue as a non-executive director of the company.

Mr A. L. Waugh has been named chairman of Omes-Falkner. Mr D. Barclay has succeeded Mr Waugh as managing director.

Mr J. Hallington has joined ARG Acoustics as sales director.

Mr A. R. Taylor and Mr Graham Rendshaw have been appointed to the board of Raue Engineering Industries.

Mr Knut Sigurd Wilberg is to become managing director (United Kingdom) of Tull-kote

Hampton Gold plans full bid for Paranga Mining

By Philip Robinson
Mineral resources group Hampton Gold Mining Areas, yesterday with a rights issue, said yesterday it had approached Australian group Paranga Mining & Exploration with a view to launching a full takeover bid.

For the last year Hampton has held 14.99 per cent of Paranga and had already secured a further 5 per cent before making the formal approach. Hampton bought the stake at 60p a share from Aberfoyle, an Australian minerals company which has a 50 per cent interest in the Tasmanian Que River silver, lead and zinc mine where Paranga holds the remaining 10 per cent. The mine is due to start production about now.

The share sale leaves Aberfoyle with a 4.9 per cent holding. It has pledged to accept any general offer to take over the Que River joint venture, Paranga has a 21.25 per cent interest in Yambarra joint venture, a diamond mine next to the Ashton mining operation.

Hampton says in its statement that any offer that may follow would take into account the 60p a share paid for its stake. Any takeover would need the permission of the Australian authorities. A general offer at 60p a share would value Paranga at £6.5m. In London, Paranga shares climbed 10p to 64p while the Hampton price was unchanged at 225p.

Hampton's managing director Mr George Livingstone said: "We have known the Paranga board a friendly basis for some time. We approached them on a basis and they have reciprocated. Talks are on and in Sidney and with the don representatives that we shareholder of Paranga is Mercantile Investment 1 with holding of about 6 per cent. Mr Livingstone-Learn said: "We have not contacted them yet."

Hampton is 29.9 per owned by Mr Graham F. son Lacey's NCC Energy, which has announced the American group UNC sources Inc.

Avana near victory in bid for Robertson

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Avana Group, the Cardiff-based foods group headed by Sir Julian Hodge, is within a whisker of winning control of the Exchange Telegraph, its bitterest contested £19m bid.

Avana disclosed yesterday that shareholders owning 48.01 per cent of Robertson had accepted its terms by the first closing date last Friday.

Avana, together with others in concert, already has 20,000 shares equal to 0.17 per cent of the Robertson equity. The offer has now been extended until April 10.

The Commercial Bank of Wales, advising Avana, said it was pleased with the result, particularly since Robertson's directors, together with others controlling 23.1 per cent of the shares, had rejected the terms. It said that Northern Foods, which owns 4.6 per cent of Robertson, had accepted as had some sizable institutional holdings and Avana said was confident that the bid would succeed.

A spokesman for Hill Samuel, merchant bankers to Robertson, conceded that Avana did not have far to go but said that the terms of the offer were still unacceptable. Avana launched its unwelcome bid for the "Golly" jams group last month, offering three of its own shares for every four Robertson shares. The bid was launched yesterday the share-exchange, which is not underwritten with cash.

Sir Julian Hodge, chairman of Avana Group.

The bid was immediately and vigorously rejected by Robertson, which has been reorganizing its jam-making business and saw the bid as opportunistic.

Avana, a leading supplier to Marks & Spencer, raised 10 pence from £1m to £4.1m pretax between 1976 and 1980, and has forecast £5.4m profit in the year to end-March. In contrast Robertson's pretax profits have hovered between £2m and £2.7m in the last six years and for the year to end March the group is forecasting a £100,000 drop to £2.4m.

By Our Financial Staff
Beaton Clark, the glass container manufacturer, recovered from its sharp downturn at the interim stage to record a 28 per cent fall in profits by the year end. At the interim stage profits were down by two-thirds.

With turnover up by 14 per cent from £22.4m to £25.5m, pretax profits came out at £1.2m against £1.7m in 1979, which was better than expected.

The group, which manufactures containers for pharmaceutical packaging as its main business, found exports a particular cause of concern because of increased competition. Exports and overseas sales increased

slightly from £5m to £7.3m while home sales suffered more, rising by 11 per cent from £16.4m to £18.2m in the 12 months to December 31 because of the increased use of alternative packaging such as blister packs and foil.

The results also include a first time contribution from the group's Australian subsidiary, taken over in 1979. The first dividend has been cut from 7.7p gross to 7.1p, which gives a total of 10p against the previous year's 12p.

Interest charges fell by a third from £145,000 to £99,000. After the announcement the shares gained 12p to 116p, giving a yield of 8.6 per cent.

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent
De Beers has again sharply cut the number of diamonds it is offering to merchants at its "sight" or sale. Some reports put the reduction at as much as 65 per cent.

At the January sight the Central Selling Organisation, controlled by De Beers, reduced offerings by about 20 per cent.

The latest squeeze on diamond sales is seen as evidence that De Beers is fighting hard to maintain diamond prices.

Stocks are still high in the cutting centres such as Antwerp and Tel Aviv, and retail jewellers sales remain depressed, despite a good Christmas in America. Part of the De Beers strategy, used before, is to bring down stocks before allowing dealers to buy more stones.

By Our Financial Staff
America's biggest silver mining company will be created if Hecla Mines succeeds in a \$165m bid for Day Mines. Meanwhile another leading American silver miner, Sunshine Mining, is to form a joint venture with Metallgesellschaft, the German mining and engineering company.

Hecla, which owns 7.5 per cent of Day, has offered 1.65 of its own shares for each Day share. The shares would be issued from the previously announced three-for-two split, which becomes effective today.

By Our Financial Staff
Mr R. Marshall has been elected to the board of Mulligan Electric Company as group sales director.

Mr Robin Edwards has become managing director of Wyvern Television. Also appointed to the board is Mr B. Mitchell.

Mr Christopher Thornton is joining the boards of Rediffon Telecommunications and Rediffon Simultaneous Inc. Mr Thornton has been a director of Rediffon Simultaneous for some years, and is now joining the board of its United States subsidiary.

Mr George King will be sole managing director of Nuzellin & Peacock from April 1, having shared the jointly with Mr R. Grimwood since 1978.

Mr Grimwood is retiring from full-time employment but will continue as a non-executive director of the company.

Mr A. L. Waugh has been named chairman of Omes-Falkner. Mr D. Barclay has succeeded Mr Waugh as managing director.

Mr J. Hallington has joined ARG Acoustics as sales director.

Mr A. R. Taylor and Mr Graham Rendshaw have been appointed to the board of Raue Engineering Industries.

Mr Knut Sigurd Wilberg is to become managing director (United Kingdom) of Tull-kote



Sir Julian Hodge, chairman of Avana Group.

The bid was immediately and vigorously rejected by Robertson, which has been reorganizing its jam-making business and saw the bid as opportunistic.

Avana, a leading supplier to Marks & Spencer, raised 10 pence from £1m to £4.1m pretax between 1976 and 1980, and has forecast £5.4m profit in the year to end-March. In contrast Robertson's pretax profits have hovered between £2m and £2.7m in the last six years and for the year to end March the group is forecasting a £100,000 drop to £2.4m.

By Our Financial Staff
Beaton Clark, the glass container manufacturer, recovered from its sharp downturn at the interim stage to record a 28 per cent fall in profits by the year end. At the interim stage profits were down by two-thirds.

With turnover up by 14 per cent from £22.4m to £25.5m, pretax profits came out at £1.2m against £1.7m in 1979, which was better than expected.

The group, which manufactures containers for pharmaceutical packaging as its main business, found exports a particular cause of concern because of increased competition. Exports and overseas sales increased

slightly from £5m to £7.3m while home sales suffered more, rising by 11 per cent from £16.4m to £18.2m in the 12 months to December 31 because of the increased use of alternative packaging such as blister packs and foil.

The results also include a first time contribution from the group's Australian subsidiary, taken over in 1979. The first dividend has been cut from 7.7p gross to 7.1p, which gives a total of 10p against the previous year's 12p.

Interest charges fell by a third from £145,000 to £99,000. After the announcement the shares gained 12p to 116p, giving a yield of 8.6 per cent.

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent
De Beers has again sharply cut the number of diamonds it is offering to merchants at its "sight" or sale. Some reports put the reduction at as much as 65 per cent.

At the January sight the Central Selling Organisation, controlled by De Beers, reduced offerings by about 20 per cent.

The latest squeeze on diamond sales is seen as evidence that De Beers is fighting hard to maintain diamond prices.

Stocks are still high in the cutting centres such as Antwerp and Tel Aviv, and retail jewellers sales remain depressed, despite a good Christmas in America. Part of the De Beers strategy, used before, is to bring down stocks before allowing dealers to buy more stones.

By Our Financial Staff
America's biggest silver mining company will be created if Hecla Mines succeeds in a \$165m bid for Day Mines. Meanwhile another leading American silver miner, Sunshine Mining, is to form a joint venture with Metallgesellschaft, the German mining and engineering company.

Hecla, which owns 7.5 per cent of Day, has offered 1.65 of its own shares for each Day share. The shares would be issued from the previously announced three-for-two split, which becomes effective today.

By Our Financial Staff
Mr R. Marshall has been elected to the board of Mulligan Electric Company as group sales director.

Mr Robin Edwards has become managing director of Wyvern Television. Also appointed to the board is Mr B. Mitchell.

Mr Christopher Thornton is joining the boards of Rediffon Telecommunications and Rediffon Simultaneous Inc. Mr Thornton has been a director of Rediffon Simultaneous for some years, and is now joining the board of its United States subsidiary.

Mr George King will be sole managing director of Nuzellin & Peacock from April 1, having shared the jointly with Mr R. Grimwood since 1978.

Mr Grimwood is retiring from full-time employment but will continue as a non-executive director of the company.

Mr A. L. Waugh has been named chairman of Omes-Falkner. Mr D. Barclay has succeeded Mr Waugh as managing director.

Mr J. Hallington has joined ARG Acoustics as sales director.

Mr A. R. Taylor and Mr Graham Rendshaw have been appointed to the board of Raue Engineering Industries.

Mr Knut Sigurd Wilberg is to become managing director (United Kingdom) of Tull-kote

C. H. Beaze pays more for half year

Half-time pretax profits property, building and construction group C. H. Beaze (Holdings) barely changed the six months to the end of December, at £1.6m. Beaze says that after stripping out profits on the disposal of assets and investments, £393,000—half that for comparable periods from 1979—trading profits increased 38 per cent. Group turnover went up 11 per cent to £2.2m.

The group has lifted gross interim dividend from 2p to 2.28p and says it would hope to maintain "reasonable progression dividends".

James Austin Steel acquisition

James Austin Steel Holdings has acquired the capital of West Valley Steels for £350 cash, representing the value of the net tangible assets acquired.

West Valley carries on business of manufacturing dealing in carbon alloy, less than tool steels from purpose-built premises in E field.

Profits before tax for were £63,000 against £198,000.

Kwik-Fit expands in Europe

Kwik-Fit (Tyres & Motors) Holdings has exclusive contracts for the purchase of the outstanding 30 per cent of European subsidiary. It also acquired Uitlander Nederland BV, a major supplier of exhausts to the Dutch subsidiary. The vendors entered into long-term franchise contracts.

By Our Financial Staff
America's biggest silver mining company will be created if Hecla Mines succeeds in a \$165m bid for Day Mines. Meanwhile another leading American silver miner, Sunshine Mining, is to form a joint venture with Metallgesellschaft, the German mining and engineering company.

Hecla, which owns 7.5 per cent of Day, has offered 1.65 of its own shares for each Day share. The shares would be issued from the previously announced three-for-two split, which becomes effective today.

By Our Financial Staff
Mr R. Marshall has been elected to the board of Mulligan Electric Company as group sales director.

Mr Robin Edwards has become managing director of Wyvern Television. Also appointed to the board is Mr B. Mitchell.

Mr Christopher Thornton is joining the boards of Rediffon Telecommunications and Rediffon Simultaneous Inc. Mr Thornton has been a director of Rediffon Simultaneous for some years, and is now joining the board of its United States subsidiary.

Mr George King will be sole managing director of Nuzellin & Peacock from April 1, having shared the jointly with Mr R. Grimwood since 1978.

Mr Grimwood is retiring from full-time employment but will continue as a non-executive director of the company.

Mr A. L. Waugh has been named chairman of Omes-Falkner. Mr D. Barclay has succeeded Mr Waugh as managing director.

Mr J. Hallington has joined ARG Acoustics as sales director.

Mr A. R. Taylor and Mr Graham Rendshaw have been appointed to the board of Raue Engineering Industries.

Mr Knut Sigurd Wilberg is to become managing director (United Kingdom) of Tull-kote

By Our Financial Staff
America's biggest silver mining company will be created if Hecla Mines succeeds in a \$165m bid for Day Mines. Meanwhile another leading American silver miner, Sunshine Mining, is to form a joint venture with Metallgesellschaft, the German mining and engineering company.

Hecla, which owns 7.5 per cent of Day, has offered 1.65 of its own shares for each Day share. The shares would be issued from the previously announced three-for-two split, which becomes effective today.

By Our Financial Staff
Mr R. Marshall has been elected to the board of Mulligan Electric Company as group sales director.

Mr Robin Edwards has become managing director of Wyvern Television. Also appointed to the board is Mr B. Mitchell.

Mr Christopher Thornton is joining the boards of Rediffon Telecommunications and Rediffon Simultaneous Inc. Mr Thornton has been a director of Rediffon Simultaneous for some years, and is now joining the board of its United States subsidiary.

Mr George King will be sole managing director of Nuzellin & Peacock from April 1, having shared the jointly with Mr R. Grimwood since 1978.

Mr Grimwood is retiring from full-time employment but will continue as a non-executive director of the company.

Mr A. L. Waugh has been named chairman of Omes-Falkner. Mr D. Barclay has succeeded Mr Waugh as managing director.

Mr J. Hallington has joined ARG Acoustics as sales director.

Mr A. R. Taylor

"At a time when world conditions are uncertain and constantly changing, our development plans are matching the opportunities available"

RENEIGH FEMBERTON, CHAIRMAN

The National Westminster Tower, the tallest building in Britain, and Headquarters of our International Banking Division.

What we are doing for Businessmen

We have seen a fourfold increase in the volume of our Business Development Loans in the last three years and have had an encouraging response to our venture capital scheme. Our extensive overdraft facilities also remain a most flexible and economic source of finance for businesses.

We are particularly conscious of the pressures currently facing smaller firms and, as a component of our policy of support for small businesses, we held down rates of interest on our Business Development Loans during the first half of 1980 following the record rise in MLR to 17% in November 1979. In addition, we have recently begun publishing a quarterly 'Small Business Digest' aimed at showing firms how NatWest can help them make the most of their resources and potential.

Our service to the farming community and agricultural industry generally is being extended. Our Growcash finance scheme, launched in 1979 to provide farmers with working capital items, has proved most successful. The Agricultural Machinery Syndicated Loan Scheme which was introduced during the year, enables farmers and growers to pool their resources and obtain cheaper finance.

We intend to continue to offer a very wide range of financial services and facilities on competitive and attractive terms and to adapt these as our customers' needs change with the changing environment.

Salient Points from the Chairman's Statement to Shareholders

While it would have been better that the price of money should not have had to be so high in the year under review, it is not consistent with a resolute anti-inflationary policy that interest rates should be persistently lower than the rate of inflation. For this, the Government's interest rates policy must command respect.

The growth in the money supply on the scale which we have experienced on the one hand and the depth of recession and level of unemployment on the other pose a contradiction which must call in question the validity of the methods and measurements hitherto employed and justify the new approach towards monetary control. A suitable flexibility without excessive volatility in interest rates will be testingly hard to find, and we are pleased to be making our contribution to the discussions with the authorities on this topic and on the new approaches to banking supervision, capital adequacy, liquidity and foreign exchange dealing.

What we are doing for our Personal Customers

In 1980 we continued to expand the already wide range of services available to our personal customers. For our depositors, we launched the three-month and six-month NatWest Investment Account schemes offering high rates of interest which have proved to be extremely popular. For house buyers our Home Loans scheme offers mortgages from £10,000 to £100,000. This scheme has also been well received. The NatWest Servicefill is another growing service. Some 250 are now in operation, the largest number available on a 24-hour basis from any bank in the UK. Substantial extension of the network is planned for 1981 and onwards.

Another technological advance to improve customer service is the installation of computer terminals on branch counters. Forty of these are already in operation, with more planned, and connected to the latest note-dispensing equipment they are helping to speed up cash withdrawals considerably.

Through 1980, we have continued to adapt and innovate to meet the changing needs of our customers and of society in general. We shall continue to do so, providing the breadth and quality of service appropriate for a leading worldwide banking organisation.

What we are doing Overseas

Our International Division's 49% increase in its contribution to Group profits reflects the soundness of our policy of careful selection of overseas markets. This enables us to maintain a good growth despite the present difficult and competitive conditions. Our branches in key financial centres throughout the world are growing in strength. These, together with our strategically situated subsidiaries and affiliates, handle growing volumes of money transmission activities and are taking on an increasingly active role in arranging all sorts of finance, particularly for major export contracts.

Our new Syndications Unit, involved in the eurocurrency loan market, is among the leaders in this field. Another new facility is a deposit service denominated in a mix of currencies, known as Special Drawing Rights, and we shall be developing this further.

Much progress has been made during 1980 in the integration of the National Bank of North America within the Group. In Germany, we have acquired the outstanding equity in Global Bank, while in Switzerland our subsidiary Handelsbank NW celebrated its Golden Jubilee. During the year, we also finalised plans to decentralise our operations in the Western Pacific to a new executive office in Singapore.

Figures taken from the Group's Accounts 1980

Ordinary share capital	£235 million
Reserves	£1,566 million
Current, deposit and other accounts	£31,820 million
Advances	£22,319 million
Group profit after allocation to staff profit sharing	£410 million
Tax	£92 million
Retained profit	£259 million

Copies of the Report and Accounts, which include the Chairman's Statement, may be obtained from the Secretary's Office, National Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

High rates of inflation and interest are not confined to the United Kingdom. They are spreading through many countries, not least in the United States with the resultant impact on the eurodollar market. Uncertainties, consequent on this, can increase demand for our services but they do provide a difficult forum in which to do international business; in such circumstances the figure I have quoted for the contribution from our international operations to Group profit is very commendable.

The situation in the United Kingdom has perhaps tempted us to overlook that the state of recession is, in fact, worldwide and has deepened throughout the year. Nevertheless, inflationary pressures have remained high, mainly as a result of increases in oil prices, and governments in the industrialised world have, for the most part, persevered with firm monetary policies. It may well be that inflation will ease in 1981 but the renewed upward trend in oil prices and the Gulf War will not help to reduce inflationary pressures or to allow an improvement in the already poor growth prospects in the world economy.

National Westminster Bank Group
One of the world's leading banks

[illegible]

ilts go into revers

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

<p>FX dividend, c Ex all, b Forecast dividend, c Unlevered price, e interim payment passed, f Price at suspension, g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment, a Bid for FX dividend c Ex all, b Forecast dividend, c Capital distribution, r Ex rights, e Ex scrip or share split, i Tax free, v Price adjusted for late dealings, ... No significant data.</p>	
<p>RECENT ISSUES</p>	
British Water 8½: Red Pref 1886 1/7	Closing Price
Britol Aerospace 50p ord (150)	112
Cytel Fibrosat 12½: Red Pref 1986 1/2	181½
Do 5½: Deb 1886 £2100	529½
Espley-Tyax Prop Grp 25p ord (75)	529½
Esqueux 25p 8½: 1886 £251	519½
Esqueux 12½: 8½: 1989 1/2	529½
Lon Merchant Secs 4½: Cvd Ln 2086-08	£27½
Mid-Sussex 12½: 8½: 1986 1/2	529½
New Darton Oil Trust 25p ord (100)	52
Oil and Petroleum 12½: 8½: 1986 1/2	52
Portals 8½: Cvd 1986 1/2 ord (42)	52
Portals 8½: Cvd 1986 1/2 ord (42)	52
Trust Districts 7½: Red Pref 1986 1/2	52
Trust Districts 7½: Red Pref 1986 1/2	52
Treasury 12½: 8½: 1986 1/2	52
<p>RECENT ISSUES</p>	
Barker-Tobson 12½: 8½: 1986 1/2	52
Broken Hill Prospects 4½: 8½: 1986 1/2	52
IM1469	52
<p>RECENT ISSUES</p>	
Barker-Tobson 12½: 8½: 1986 1/2	52
Broken Hill Prospects 4½: 8½: 1986 1/2	52
IM1469	52

Salerooms and Antiques



8 King Street, St James's
London SW1Y 6QT. Tel: 01-839 9060
Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

Tuesday, 24 March at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS. Catalogue £5.
Wednesday, 25 March at 11 a.m.
PRINTED MUSIC AND FINE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Catalogue £150.
Wednesday, 25 March at 11 a.m.
FINE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER. Catalogue £250.
Thursday, 26 March at 11 a.m.
FINE FRENCH FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF ART AND TAPESTRIES. Catalogue £450.
Thursday, 26 March at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
VINTAGE PORT, MADEIRA, SHERRY, COGNAC AND BORDEAUX. Catalogue 60p.
Friday, 27 March at 10.30 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH PICTURES. Catalogue £7.
Monday, 30 March at 6.30 p.m.
TWENTY-EIGHT WORKS FROM THE EDWARD JAMES COLLECTION. Catalogue £7.
Monday, 30 March at 7 p.m. approximately
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £9.
Tuesday, 31 March at 10.30 a.m.
FINE MINIATURES AND OBJECTS OF ART. Catalogue £3.
Tuesday, 31 March at 11 a.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE. Catalogue £5.
Tuesday, 31 March at 2.30 p.m.
IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS. Catalogue £4.50.
CHARITY SALE
Thursday, 26 March at 7 p.m.
WINE TRADE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. SALE OF WINE. Catalogue 60p.

IN BRIGHTON
AT THE BRIGHTON & HOVE ENGINEERING
off North Road, Hove, East Sussex. Tel: (0273) 559583
Monday, 5 April at 2 p.m.
FINE FULL SIZE AND MODEL STEAM ENGINES, LOCOMOTIVES AND SHIP MODELS. Catalogue £4.

SUNDAY VIEW
Christie's King Street will be open on Sunday, 29 March from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. for a special view of the Twenty-eight Works from the Edward James Collection. Impressionist and Modern Paintings, Drawings, Watercolours and Sculpture.

OVERSEAS SALES
IN AMSTERDAM
AT ROKIN 85
Thursday, 26 March at 10.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.
SILVER AND JEWELLERY. Catalogue £3.
AT THE EXHIBITION ROOMS
AT ART ET AMICITIAE, ROKIN 112
Thursday, 9 April at 10 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 4 p.m.
PICTURES, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS FROM THE 16th TO 20th CENTURIES. Catalogue £3.
Thursday, 9 April at 2.30 p.m.
and Friday, 10 April at 10.30 a.m.
FURNITURE, CLOCKS, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £3.

IN ROME
AT THE PALAZZO MASSIMO LANCELOTTI
Thursday, 26 March at 4 p.m.
FURNITURE, CLOCKS, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £2.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the catalogue.
For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington, please contact: 85 Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.7. Tel: 01-831 2231.

ROBSON LOWE
INTERNATIONAL LTD.
PHILATELIC AUCTIONEERS
50 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JZ
Tel: (01) 839 4034 Telex 915410

IN LONDON
Wednesday, 22 April at 10.30 a.m.
LOCAL, RAILWAY, REVENUE AND SPECIAL TAX STAMPS
Thursday, 23 April at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
LATIN AMERICA WITH RARE COLOMBIA PREPHILATELIC AND CLASSICS; PERU WITH PRESTAMP AND UNFRANKED MAIL, FLYING AND CANCELLATION STUDIES. ALSO BOLIVIA, SALVADOR AND URUGUAY

IN BOURNEMOUTH
At the Auction House, 39 Poole Hill
Wednesday, 1 April at 2 p.m.
and Thursday, 2 April at 9.30 a.m.
COLLECTIONS OF EUROPE AND OVERSEAS. ALSO GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH EMPIRE
Wednesday, 29 April at 1.30 p.m.
and Thursday, 30 April at 10 a.m.
COLLECTIONS WITH EXCEPTIONAL SCANDINAVIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND U.S.A. ALSO GREAT BRITAIN AND BRITISH EMPIRE
Fully illustrated catalogues: London £1.50, Bournemouth £1, all post paid.

GOLD COINS

Buy Sell
Kruggerands £12 £27
Old Sovereigns £59 £66
New Sovereigns £57 £62
Quotes available for other coins
Subject to fluctuation
No commission
Immediate Settlement

William Whelan Ltd
8, Crown Passage, Pall Mall,
St. James's, London SW1Y 6PP
Telephone 01-930 3395/8547

NOTICE
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

DAVID BLACK
ORIENTAL CARPETS
96 Portland Road W11
Tel: 01-727 2566
CLEAN

Spink
BUY ENGLISH
PICTURES
Spink & Son Limited
King Street, St James's, London SW1
Telephone 01-839 7888 (4 lines)
Established 1665

Legal Appointments

CITY SOLICITORS

require Senior Legal Executive, experienced in running down cases; preferably in 30s. Salary negotiable.

Apply
Box 2928 F, The Times.

WIMECRNE DORSET

Admitted or unadmitted person with experience required to manage Matrimonial Department.

Salary negotiable

Please write with details to:
GRAHAM EVANS, DISSENS
2 & 3 WEST BOROUGH
WIMBORNE, DORSET BH21 1LU

Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

New Bond Street

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA Telephone: (01) 493 8080

Tuesday 24th March at 11 am
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, LITERARY MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS. Cat. £3.50

Wednesday 25th March at 11 am and 2.30 pm at the Conduit Street Gallery, 26 Conduit Street, W1
FINE WINES, SPIRITS AND VINTAGE PORT Cat. £1

Wednesday 25th March at 11 am and 2.30 pm
IMPORTANT 19th CENTURY EUROPEAN PAINTINGS Cat. (314 illus.) £10

Thursday 26th March at 10.30 am
POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE 1914-18 WAR Cat. (58 illus.) £1.50

Thursday 26th March at 2 pm
POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS Cat. (109 illus.) £2.50

Thursday 26th March at 2.30 pm
IMPORTANT 19th CENTURY EUROPEAN DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS Cat. (125 illus.) £3.50

Friday 27th March at 10.30 am
IMPORTANT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Cat. (54 illus.) £5.50

Friday 27th March at 10.30 am
POSTAGE STAMPS OF RHODESIA Cat. (168 illus.) £1.50

Friday 27th March at 2 pm
POSTAGE STAMPS OF MONGOLIA Cat. (47 illus.) £1.50

Monday 30th March at 10.30 am and 2 pm
PRIMITIVE WORKS OF ART Cat. (148 illus.) £4.50

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from Catalogue Department, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Other salerooms and offices: Bournemouth (0202) 294435/6; Cambridge (0223) 676245; Cheltenham (0242) 510500; Chester (0244) 315531; Edinburgh (031) 226 7201; Glasgow (041) 221 4817; Harrogate (0439) 501466; Pulborough (07982) 3831; Slane Drogheda 24401; Taunton (0823) 88441

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

Cat. (69 illus.) £2

Monday 30th March and following day at 11 am
ATLAS, MAPS AND PRINTED BOOKS RELATING TO TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION Cat. £3

Tuesday 31st March at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
CHINESE CERAMICS, WORKS OF ART AND REFERENCE BOOKS Cat. (28 illus.) £1.50

Belgravia

Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB Telephone: (01) 235 4311

Tuesday 24th March at 11 am
FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS Cat. (338 illus.) £5

Wednesday 25th March at 11 am
SCULPTURE Cat. (55 illus.) £3.40

Thursday 26th March at 11 am
GOOD CONTINENTAL CERAMICS Cat. (99 illus.) £4.75

Friday 27th March at 2.30 pm
PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES AND RELATED MATERIAL Cat. (222 illus.) £3

Tuesday 31st March at 11 am
GOOD VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS Cat. (183 illus.) £3

Chancery Lane
115 Chancery Lane (Hodgson's Rooms), London WC2A 1PX Telephone: (01) 405 7258

Thursday 26th March and following day at 1 pm
ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND RELATED DRAWINGS Cat. (134 illus.) £4

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from Catalogue Department, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA

Torquay

Sotheby Bearn, Rainbow, Torquay, Devon TQ2 5TG Telephone: (0803) 26277

Wednesday 25th April at 10.30 am
18th, 19th and 20th CENTURY BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PAINTINGS, WATERCOLOURS, DRAWINGS, PRINTS AND MINIATURES Cat. £3

Bristol

Bristol Exhibition Complex (Hall V), Canon's Road Telephone: (0272) 215180

In association with The South West Classic Car Show
Saturday 4th April at 11 am
VETERAN, VINTAGE AND SPECIAL INTEREST VEHICLES Cat. (34 illus.) £2

Zurich

Hotel Beau au Lac, Telephone: (01) 221 16 50

Friday 3rd April at 11 am
A COLLECTION OF MEDIEVAL AND LATER METALWORK: THE PROPERTY OF MR. LOETS TEN CATE. MANY PIECES FORMERLY IN THE A.J.G. VERSTER COLLECTION Cat. £4.50

and at 2.30 pm
EUROPEAN WORKS OF ART Cat. £4.50

and at 6.30 pm
DRESSE DE LEBOLLES COLLECTION OF IRONWORK PART III Cat. £4.50

Amsterdam

Sotheby Mak van Wany B.V. 102 Rokin, 1012 KZ Amsterdam Telephone: (20) 24 6215/6

Thursday 2nd April at 2 pm and 8 pm
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND IMPORTANT TABLE CLOCKS Cat. (127 illus.) £5

Legal Appointments

Group Secretary c.£14,500+ Car Nottingham

Dobson Park Industries Ltd., a public company engaged in specialised engineering, employs 6,500 people, 500 of them in overseas subsidiaries in eight countries including the USA and Germany. Worldwide turnover at £170 million has doubled in the last four years.

The company has recently expanded by both internal growth and acquisitions in the UK and overseas. As a result, a Group Secretary is to be appointed reporting to the Finance Director, who at present fulfils the role. The position is based at the small Group headquarters with a wide range of duties, including legal, statutory, secretarial, pension and property matters.

Candidates, probably 30 to 50 and graduates, must be qualified chartered secretaries or lawyers with up-to-date public company experience. An industrial or commercial background including property work would be suitable. Good benefits including car and relocation assistance. Please write to Peter Lewis, ref. A.19160, MSL Chartered Secretary, Management Selection Limited, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AW.

This appointment is open to men and women.

MSL
CHARTERED SECRETARY

REYNOLDS PORTER CHAMBERLAIN

will be appointing additional recently admitted

ASSISTANT SOLICITORS

In their Litigation Department.

Professional indemnity, general insurance and commercial litigation experience an advantage but not essential.

Salary and prospects according to experience and ability.

No candidates will be considered through agencies.

Please write with Curriculum Vitae to

Mr. C. P. Ellis,
Partnership Secretary,
Reynolds Porter Chamberlain,
Chichester House,
278/282 High Holborn,
London WC1V 7HA.

Young Lawyer

required by

The Building Societies Association to work with the Secretary of the European Committee on E.E.C. matters that are or might be of relevance to Building Societies. The post is of particular interest to a recently qualified Barrister or Solicitor having a good working knowledge of German and/or French. For further details, write to or telephone:

K. R. P. Shears or Secretary at
34, Park Street,
London W1Y 3PF
Tel. 01-629 6712

Legal Appointments appear every Tuesday
For advertising details ring 01-278 9161

RADCLIFFES & CO.

have a vacancy in the Company/Commercial Department for an

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

The successful applicant will have had at least 2 years qualified experience in a firm having a large Company/Commercial Department, probably in the City. Good salary and congenial conditions. No candidates considered through Agencies.

Please write with C.V. to:
AGF Young
RADCLIFFES & CO.,
19 Little College St.,
London EC1P 3SL

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

Marine Solicitor

Applications are invited from Solicitors who are interested in joining a team dealing with Maritime Law.

Experience in this field, in any of its branches, particularly collision and salvage, would be an advantage, but is not essential, and newly qualified Solicitors preferably with a litigation background and an interest in shipping will be considered.

The work is interesting and demanding and offers opportunity of travel when experience has been gained.

APPLY IN WRITING TO:

R. H. R. CLIFFORD
KEMPSON HOUSE, CAMOMILE ST.,
LONDON EC3A 7AN

Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche

Banking and Shipping Law

We require a newly qualified solicitor to deal with various aspects of Banking and Shipping law—both litigious and non litigious. Previous banking or shipping experience is not essential but would be helpful; salary will be negotiable and competitive.

Please write, with curriculum vitae, to Mrs B. Cox

RICHARDS, BUTLER & CO.

5 CLIFTON STREET, LONDON EC2A 4DQ.

SHIPPING ASSISTANT

Firm of City of London Solicitors require newly qualified Solicitor to deal with various aspects of Shipping Law—litigious and non-litigious. Although no previous shipping experience essential, such experience even during articles would be helpful.

Please apply in writing to Mrs. B. Cox, Richards, Butler & Co., 5 Clifton Street, London, E.C.2.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING

Expanding medium-sized city firm of solicitors has a vacancy in its departments dealing with substantial commercial conveyancing and allied work. The successful applicant must have had extensive experience in the field. Attractive salary.

All applications will be treated in confidence. Please write giving full career details to
Box 2794 F, The Times

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

Required, with a minimum of 1 year's post qualification company experience preferably in issues, takeovers and acquisitions. Responsibility at an early stage for successful applicant. Salary by arrangement. Usual benefits package.

Please write with full C.V. to Simon MacLachlan, Clifford-Turner, Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6BY. Tel. 01-553 0211.

Phillips

Tuesday, 24 March 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND WORKS OF ART
Tuesday 24 March 1.30 p.m.
FINE JEWELS
Wednesday, 25 March 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CERAMICS AND GLASS
Wednesday, 25 March 12 noon
POT LIDS, FAIRINGS, GOSS AND COMMEMORATIVE CHINA
Viewing: Day prior 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. and Morning of Sale until 11 a.m. Illustrated Catalogue 80p by post.
Thursday, 26 March 11 a.m.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Illustrated Catalogue £1.25 by post.
Thursday, 26 March 11 a.m.
POSTAGE STAMPS: GENERAL SALE
Friday, 27 March 11 a.m.
SILVER AND PLATE
Illustrated Catalogue 75p by post.
Monday, 30 March 11 a.m.
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OBJECTS
Monday, 30 March 2.30 p.m.
FINE 19th and 20th CENTURY PICTURES
Illustrated Catalogue £4.50 by post.
Tuesday, 31 March 11 a.m.
GOOD ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS
Illustrated Catalogue £1.75 by post.
Tuesday, 31 March 2 p.m.
GOOD CLOCKS AND WATCHES
Illustrated Catalogue £1.75 by post.

Catalogues 80p by post and viewing 7 days prior unless otherwise stated.

7 Bloomsbury Street, New Bond Street, London, W1 0AS Telephone 01-629 6602

PERSONAL also on pages 8 and 24

RENTALS

REGULAR ADVERTISING

REGULAR RESPONSE

IN THE TIMES

RENTAL COLUMNS

Portmans are one of many companies who successfully advertise their rentals every day and by doing so have the added benefit of contract rates. This is what Mr. Truman said about response. "You may be interested to know how fantastic the response has been to our advertisements in the Rentals section for the Chelsea Flats we are letting. Since the first advert appeared we have received an endless stream of calls and let numerous flats to excellent company tenants. We can assure you that, wherever you find similar properties, our books The Times is the medium we will use to advertise them."

If you want similar results, phone The Times PROPERTY TEAM now on: 01-278 9231
(Companies & Estate Agents only)
Private Advertisers ring 01-837 3311

SERVICES

GEORGE KNIGHT

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

HIGHGATE

MAKE THIS THE YE

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Mem-
ber: 7.05 p.m. 7.30 Origins.
Closedown at 7.30.
9.05 For Schools. College: News in
French: 9.35 The Bible and
Archaeology: 9.57 Story: The
Monkey and the Moon: 10.16 Look
and Read: 10.38 English Language:
11.00 An Asian Wedding: 11.17
Television Club: 11.38 Anna Rasmussen
discusses Anthony and Cleopatra:
12.05 pm A look at the general dis-
cussion: Closedown at 12.25.
1.00 Pledge Mill at One. Gardening
expert Peter Seabrook reports from
Ireland on the peat industry. In
addition there is the weekly feature
Family Matters.
1.45 Pledge Street. A Cold Day with
the voice of George Layton and
John Taylor.
2.00 You and Me.
2.14 For Schools. College: Leisure
in Germany: 2.40 Plant Foods.
Closedown at 3.00.
3.20 Pledge y. y. Welsh serial: 3.55
Play School (showing earlier on BBC
2). 4.20 Winsome Witch. Cartoon
entitled School Teacher Winnie (r.).
4.35 Jackanory. John Grant reads
The Juniper Cousins (r.). 4.40 Laid
and the Farm on the Hill. The last in
a series of programmes in which Isla

St Clair looks at life on a Welsh hill
farm during the different seasons.
This afternoon - Winter. 5.05 John
Craven's Newsworld. World news
for young people presented in a
responsible fashion. 5.10 Children of
Fire. Musical for various parts of a
New Zealand at the turn of the
century.
5.20 News read by Peter Woods. 5.55
Regional news magazines followed
at 6.20 by Nationwide.
6.45 Sport. Sports Centre. Two
cartoons with Tom and Jerry
followed by two more featuring
Foghorn Leghorn. 7.05 News.
Concert series, very popular in
America, about a cab company and
its passengers and drivers.
7.40 Seapower. Admiral of the Fleet,
the Lord Hill-Norton looks at the
role of the submarine in peacetime
and war.
8.10 When the Boat Comes In.
Although living in London, Jack
Ford buys some apparently useless
land in Galloway following a tip-off
from the local MP.
9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.
9.15 Before Water Lilies by
Robert Marshall. The play is set in
the Museum of Modern Art, New
York, where the reason for the
number of people have come to look
at the painting Water Lilies by
Claude Monet.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Frank
Lloyd Wright. 7.05 is it Significant?
7.30 Riccio's Bronzes. Closedown at
7.55.
11.00 Play School. The presenters
are Floella Benjamin and Brian
Cant, and the story is Phyllis
Pearce's Mrs Toppleside's New
Spring Hat.
11.25 Speak for Yourself. Your
rights explained when you are
arrested (shown on last Friday).
Closedown at 11.50.
2.30 pm Roads to Conflict. The last
in a series of ten programmes
explaining the origins of the
Arab/Israeli conflict (r.). 3.00
Propaganda with Facts. Number five
of five films about the cinema and
music in the 1940s (r.). 3.30
A Child's Place. Kids and the
Welfare State is the title of this
last in a series examining the rights

of children (r.). Closedown at 3.55.
4.50 Open University: Television
for the home. 5.15 Potemkin 2:
The Confrontation. 6.05 Comparing
Cultures.
6.55 News including a sub-titled
synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.05 Film: Shane (1953) starring
Alan Ladd, Jean Arthur and Jack
Palance. The last in a series of
the best in the short season of
classic Hollywood westerns and it
captures the spirit of the genre.
8.00 For Black 81. The Penultimate
match of the series and a sweeter
new week's final. This evening
the best of the series, Ray
Reardon and Eddie Charlton play-off
for third place.
9.50 One Man and his Dog. In the

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: The Theatre of
Puppets. 9.47 The customs and
rituals of the Hindu religion. 10.04
Books that give information about
other countries. 10.25 Other
Exploring the Tyne Valley with Bill
Grundy. 10.48 A study of Thermo-
metric Titration. 11.05 Educational
Maths. 11.22 Growth and develop-
ment in adolescence. 11.39 Leisure
and life in young family life.
12.00 Cockle Bay. The first of a
new series for young viewers
featuring the Cockle twins. 12.10
Pipkins: Puppets with a purpose.
12.30 Life Savers. A new series
featuring the Cockle twins. 12.40
Aussie family during World War
Two.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Crown Court.
Continuing the case of a Special
Constable accused of causing
premises damage to a protest
marcher. 2.00 After Noon Film:
Magazine programme presented by
Judith Chalmers. The programme
introduces the three winners of
Betty Foster's Dressmaking competi-
tion.

2.45 The Mollies: Part four of the
drama about the life of a woman
in the 19th century. 3.45 Barney
Miller: One of Police Captain
Miller's men claims he is late for
work because he has been chasing a
cat. 4.15 Dr. Sausage: Peter Ustinov
is one of the voices in this cartoon
adventure about an old inventor.
4.20 Take a Chance: More tales from
grandly named The Rose Marie
Hotel. 4.45 Ace Reports: Live news
from the heart of the city. 5.00
Sent by Sharon Davies. Bob
Gordon, Brian Jackson and Wayne
Lorayne. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Tom
Marshall's new series. 5.30
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25
Help! You Taylor Gee this evening
has information about the refugees
for battered women run by the
National Women's Aid Federation.
6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Looks
Familiar: A new series with guests
looks back at the stars and their
work. 7.15 The 1970s. 7.30
Bogart: Fresh from his success at
nailing the killer of a gossip

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming.
6.25 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 'Buying a Second-
hand Car'.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: 'The Dead Image' by
John P. Rooney.
11.30 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.20 Down Your Way.
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
2.10 News.
3.02 The House of Mirth, by Edith
Wharton (part 11).
4.00 Science through the Looking
Glass (11) Pure Technology.
4.15 The Fastest Town on Four
Legs: Newmarket.
4.45 Story: 'The Householder' (7).
5.00 News.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain (6) South of
England.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Broken Down by Sex and Age:
social statistics.
7.30 Love's Old Sweet Song.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 The Radiant Future.
10.00 News.
10.30 Cliche comedy.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'Anna of
the Five Towns' (7).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.12-12.33am Weather.

Regions

5.30-5.45 Variations: Cinema/Wales
3.30-5.45 South West. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 7.10-7.40 Pledge y. y. y. y.
7.40-8.00 Wales Today. 8.45-9.10
Heddy. 10.10-10.30 Wales Today.
10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-10.55
Heddy. 10.55-11.00 Wales Today.
11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today.
11.45-12.00 Wales Today. 12.00-12.15
Heddy. 12.15-12.30 Wales Today.
12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8.00
Heddy. 8.00-8.15 Wales Today. 8.15-8.30
Heddy. 8.30-8.45 Wales Today. 8.45-9.00
Heddy. 9.00-9.15 Wales Today. 9.15-9.30
Heddy. 9.30-9.45 Wales Today. 9.45-10.00
Heddy. 10.00-10.15 Wales Today. 10.15-10.30
Heddy. 10.30-10.45 Wales Today. 10.45-11.00
Heddy. 11.00-11.15 Wales Today. 11.15-11.30
Heddy. 11.30-11.45 Wales Today. 11.45-12.00
Heddy. 12.00-12.15 Wales Today. 12.15-12.30
Heddy. 12.30-12.45 Wales Today. 12.45-1.00
Heddy. 1.00-1.15 Wales Today. 1.15-1.30
Heddy. 1.30-1.45 Wales Today. 1.45-2.00
Heddy. 2.00-2.15 Wales Today. 2.15-2.30
Heddy. 2.30-2.45 Wales Today. 2.45-3.00
Heddy. 3.00-3.15 Wales Today. 3.15-3.30
Heddy. 3.30-3.45 Wales Today. 3.45-4.00
Heddy. 4.00-4.15 Wales Today. 4.15-4.30
Heddy. 4.30-4.45 Wales Today. 4.45-5.00
Heddy. 5.00-5.15 Wales Today. 5.15-5.30
Heddy. 5.30-5.45 Wales Today. 5.45-6.00
Heddy. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 6.15-6.30
Heddy. 6.30-6.45 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00
Heddy. 7.00-7.15 Wales Today. 7.15-7.30
Heddy. 7.30-7.45 Wales Today. 7.45-8

